

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919

VOL. XI, NO. 34

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1919 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sixteen
Pages

GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO SOW DISSENSION AMONG THE ALLIES

President Poincaré Warns American Journalists of False Rumors That There Is Divergence of Opinion Within Entente

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The wireless press states that President Poincaré has granted an interview to American journalists, in which he wholly denied the rumors that serious divergences of opinion existed with reference to the Peace Conference. Such rumors were made in Germany, said the President.

"From the beginning of the war," he continued, "the French have realized it was time for deeds rather than words. France, brutally attacked, was obliged to bear the brunt of the shock. I think that the figures of the French casualties, given by the Undersecretary for War, afford more information on this point than words can do. Our losses have been great. Germany will not only have to pay a large war indemnity, but will have to replace all the industrial material stolen from the departments which were invaded, and help in the reconstruction of the homes which she has systematically destroyed."

"I have not the least misgiving concerning the conference, nor concerning the agreement which we shall reach in the settlement of the details, though, of course, there will be many questions of detail, and the work will take a long time. All possible consideration will be given to the points of view of the allied delegates."

"We have been particularly pleased with President Wilson's visit. You saw what a reception Paris gave him. The warmth of that welcome was inspired both by the admiration of the French people for the American people, and by appreciation of the great rôle which your President played in the war. The American forces came to our help at a critical moment, and threw their whole strength into the scale. I am certain the splendid bearing of the American troops in France has helped to cement the friendship between the two countries in such a way that it must be permanent."

GROSS BRUTALITY TO WAR PRISONERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—An official inquiry has established the fact that 100,000 Italian prisoners have succumbed to starvation, cold, and ill-treatment during their internment in the Central Empires and that 1,000,000 parcels, sent from Italy, were stolen. The treatment of prisoners is stated to have been more barbarous in Germany than in Austria.

King Thanks Dutch

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—On the termination of the scheme for internment of British prisoners in Holland, the King has telegraphed the Queen of The Netherlands, that he is anxious to assure Her Majesty how deeply he appreciated the kindness, sympathy, and consideration which officers and men of the British Army have received, both in the administration of the scheme and in their everyday intercourse with the people of her country.

SIR DAVID BEATTY BECOMES ADMIRAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Although the issue of the Prime Minister's New Year honor list is postponed, the number of departmental honors are announced.

Many government officials, naval officers, and men who have taken an active part in war effort in India and the colonies are rewarded with distinctions. Sir Eric Geddes received the G. C. B., as do Generals Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir Julian Byng, while Sir Abe Bailey is among those upon whom the Baronetcy of the United Kingdom is conferred.

Two distinguished Canadian judges, Sir Louis Davies, and Mr. Lyman Duff, become privy counsellors, together with Sir A. P. Sinha, Indian member of the Imperial Conference.

Meanwhile Admiral the Marquess of Milford Haven having been placed on the retired list on his own request, Sir David Beatty is promoted to the rank of admiral.

RECTOR FOR GHENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday).—The Belgian Government has appointed Prof. Leon Fredericq to be rector of the French University of Ghent. Professor Fredericq was imprisoned by the Germans for having refused to teach in Flemish at their request.

NEW CREDIT GIVEN TO ITALY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Italy on Tuesday received a new credit of \$100,000,000 from the United States Government. This increased Italy's total credit from this country to \$1,310,000,000 and the Allies' aggregate credit to \$8,585,523,702.

GENERAL DALBY CHIEF OF STAFF

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—General Dalby has been appointed chief of general staff of the French Army in place of Marshal Foch. General Dalby has been acting chief of staff since the promotion of Marshal Foch to be generalissimo.

LOWER CLOTHING PRICES FORECAST

Chicago Merchant, Before Wage Arbitrator, Says Decline Has Begun and That Wool Releases Will Increase Reductions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
CHICAGO, Illinois.—"A decline is starting now, and we are buying on a falling market. We are shaping our whole institution to buy on a falling market, and not on a rising market. And so it is with every other merchant," said George Lytton, of one of the largest men's clothing stores in Chicago, at a hearing here on demands of packing house employees for larger pay. Mr. Lytton was asked to appear in behalf of the men.

The conclusion, apparently, to be drawn from his testimony was that factors operating to lower the price of clothing in the latter part of 1919 were already at work, but that prices for spring goods, having been based on purchases made in the high markets of last spring and summer, would have to stay high this spring to protect the merchant from taking a loss.

The government's release of wool, it held, would naturally reduce prices, and consequently selling prices to the public, Mr. Lytton said. He added that he thought the highest prices had already been reached in clothing, and that there would be a rapid decline from present prices. The same experience held true with cotton goods, he said. "We figure we are buying on a falling market, and we are advising our buyers to buy very conservatively," he said.

"Whereas," threw in Mr. Lytton's interrogator, an attorney for the packers, "a year ago you were buying on a rising market, and you got as much as you could to protect yourself, on the theory that if the war went on you would be obliged to pay more this year?" "We bought all we could," replied the merchant. Mr. Lytton said that the apparent decline applied to shoes. "The same condition applies, in fact," he observed, "to all of our merchandise."

Then arose the question as to prices at which merchants would sell their goods bought on the top market, when this market was falling at the present time. "The only way," said Mr. Lytton, "by which we can sell our surplus merchandise at any less than we now contemplate selling it, which of course is based on what it cost us, bought last year on a rising market, or the top of the market, will be if the market falls enough between now and spring after the season opens so that the wholesale houses will have on hand merchandise which they want to clean up, and we can go out and buy enough of that merchandise at a considerably lower price than we paid for it before, so that we can average up on the whole stock." It is this, he said, that will happen. Mr. Lytton said he thought the price would be not very much over that of last spring, but still somewhat higher.

The arbitrator, Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler, was interested in this point. "Has a merchant the power," he asked, "notwithstanding the fact prices may drop after he bought his goods, to keep his prices up on what he paid for them, regardless of the fact that after he has paid for them the price drops? Does not he after while have to meet, to an extent at least, the drop in prices, notwithstanding he paid a higher price?"

"No," replied the merchant. "If he has paid a higher price for them he must get a higher price for them or lose money."

"Well, I know," said the judge, "but merchants have lost money."

"It all depends, of course, what happens to the whole market," answered the merchant. "If everybody else had only bought half, we will say, they can buy at a lower price; then he has to lose money. But that is not so. You will find all merchants buy at the same time, pay about the same prices, depending upon the quantity of the merchandise and their ability to buy, of course; and that the general prices will be fixed for merchandise."

GERMAN PRIVILEGES NOT TO BE PRECEDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday).—With reference to the allied governments' request to be granted the facilities recently given the Germans in the matter of the use of Dutch railways and waterways, the Netherlands Government has replied that it does not regard the passage of the Germans as a precedent. It states, however, that the normal transit by Dutch rivers may be resumed, and that, provided it takes place under a commercial flag, there is no objection to transport by way of the Schelde and the Rhine.

MICHIGAN LIKELY TO RATIFY AMENDMENT

Governor of State in Second Inaugural Address Will Urge That Legislature Take Step at Earliest Possible Moment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
LANSING, Michigan.—The Michigan Legislature, which opens on Thursday, is expected to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment early next week at the latest. In his second inaugural message to be delivered today, Albert E. Sleeper of Bad Axe, Governor of Michigan, will say:

"During the past eight months the prohibition laws have been well enforced. I recommended that any defects in the present liquor laws be remedied by this Legislature, and would urge the ratification at the earliest possible moment of the amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for nation-wide prohibition."

Luren D. Dickinson, Lieutenant-Governor and presiding officer of the Senate, is the political leader of the dries. He predicts that the appeal of the wets to postpone ratification of the federal amendment until the submission of a beer-and-light-wine state amendment, on April 7, will be ignored by the Legislature.

The dry victory in Ohio will greatly simplify prohibition enforcement in Michigan. The Ohio law goes in effect May 1, before national war-time prohibition is effective.

At present Michigan has a force of mounted state troops guarding the Ohio line. Toledo is a troublesome point of entrance, but the founding of the little saloon town of Bluekies, at the intersection of the Ohio, Indiana and Michigan borders, has forced the troops to patrol Hillsdale, Branch and Lenawee counties, as well as Monroe. Liquor hidden in freight shipments, by water and rail, has proved troublesome, but with Ohio dry, this trade, too, will fall off.

Ratification in Colorado

First Measure Introduced Is Federal Prohibition Amendment Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
DENVER, Colorado.—The first measure introduced at the organization of Colorado's twenty-second General Assembly on Wednesday was for ratification of the Federal Constitutional Amendment for National Prohibition. It will pass by a sweeping majority, all parties favoring it.

Republicans took control of the House of Representatives and Democrats of the Senate. Both parties favor constructive after-war measures. Agreement of conservative Democrats with Republicans on important bills is expected. Soldiers' settlement, highway improvement, budget system and establishment of civil service are the foremost subjects for legislation.

Situation in New Hampshire

Temperance Committee Is Reorganized by 60 Members of Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
CONCORD, New Hampshire.—Sixty members of the New Hampshire Legislature met on Wednesday and reorganized the temperance legislative committee with plans to pass the ratification of national prohibition. Senator Clarence L. Collins was chosen chairman in succession to the Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis, who was leader of the organization at the last session, when the state bone-dry law was enacted. Charles W. Tobey, Speaker of the House, who is an ardent prohibitionist, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he hoped to see the ratification of the federal dry amendment the first piece of business to be considered in the session.

A canvass of members shows that a substantial majority in each house is ready to pass the resolution to ratify at the earliest opportunity. John H. Bartlett, Governor-elect, who will be inaugurated today, will strongly urge state and national prohibition.

New York Legislature

Both Houses Are Republican and Governor Is Democratic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
ALBANY, New York.—Both branches of the New York Legislature, which held its first meeting on New Year's night and adjourned till Jan. 8, are Republican whereas Alfred E. Smith, the Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor are Democratic. This has not happened in New York State in many years. The nearest to it was in 1905 when Charles E. Hughes, Republican, was elected Governor and the remaining six state candidates on the Democratic ticket were elected.

In his message to the Legislature, Governor Smith laid emphasis on the need for the development of water power to the end that the people may obtain cheaper electric power, on the importance of helping the federal government provide employment for the returning soldiers and for the families of those disabled and killed, and establishment of a bureau of vocational training.

(Continued on page four, column two)

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau learns from a reliable source that a small body of French troops have been detailed to occupy Stamboul, while a British battalion is occupying Pera. The occupation of a further quarter of Constantinople by Italian troops is still under discussion.

BOLSHEVIST CREWS REFUSE TO FIGHT

Dreadnaughts Put to Sea Against British Fleet, but Return to Kronstadt Owing to Disputes Among the Sailors

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—A French naval squadron, consisting of one big cruiser, one light cruiser, and three destroyers, passed through the Skaw on Tuesday, bound for the Baltic.

Reports from Riga via Berlin talk of the possibility of an encounter between the Russian and British fleets in the Baltic, and state that the Russian dreadnaughts, Potiwa and Stastopol, with some cruisers manned by Letts and Estonians, did actually put to sea.

Batteries on the Finnish coast immediately opened fire, however, and the vessels eventually returned to Kronstadt, owing to disputes among their crews.

Swiss Make Protest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday).—The Swiss federal political department has addressed an energetic protest to the Russian Moscow Government against the continued detention of members of the Swiss Legation, and requires an immediate reply.

Mr. Branting for Intervention

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday).—An influential section of the Swedish press is strongly advocating armed intervention against Bolshevism in Russia. Mr. Branting's organ, the Social Demokraten, pronounces intervention indispensable for two reasons, the first of which is the almost total stoppage of industrial activity, which is condemning the Russian population to starvation, while the second is that the revolution has ceased to exist as a moral factor. The present régime, the Social Demokraten asserts, no longer represents any vital revolutionary force and is now supported, not by public opinion, but by bayonets.

Bolshevist Success Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Admiralty issues per wireless press a further Moscow Government wireless stating that the Bolshevist troops captured Ufa, capital of the White Guards on the European side of the Urals on Dec. 31, while to the south, Sterlitamak was taken on the same day. The message adds that the Lithuanian bourgeois government feel their position so endangered that they have left Vilna for Kovno.

Russian Schools Destroyed

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—William Russell, director of the educational section of the Russian division of the Committee on Public Information, has returned here on the steamer Colombia after spending several months in Siberia. The Bolshevist element went through the country destroying schoolhouses, stealing downed funds and breaking down established educational standards, Mr. Russell said.

"The Bolsheviki stand only for complete disruption of Russia. Their agitators prey upon the universal brotherhood of man and uplift of humanity, but there can be no uplift where there is no education," he said.

Russia and the Outside World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reports continue to reach the State Department showing the weakening of diplomatic contact between Russia and the outside world. According to advices received here Switzerland and Persia are the only two countries which still retain legations in Petrograd, although there are still a few clerks at the Norwegian and Swedish legations.

The only official representative of Norway in Russia is the consul at Moscow, who has announced that he will remain for some time to enable Norwegians still in Russia to leave.

Warships Silence Batteries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—An official Estonian communiqué states that warships bombarded the enemy batteries in the villages of Kolgo and Vakkio and silenced them, and Estonian troops landed and cleared the peninsula of Juminda and Perisepa of the enemy.

GERMANY REFUSES TO RELEASE GREEKS

Government at Berlin Declines to Permit Repatriation of Prisoners Interned at Görlitz Since 1916—Greek Soldiers Escape

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau learns from an authoritative Greek source that the existing German Government has persistently refused since the signing of the armistice to permit the repatriation of the Greek division which has been interned at Görlitz since its commander's surrender to the Bulgarians at Kavala in 1916. The Greek Government maintains that, Greece now being included among the Allies, these men rank as allied war prisoners and as such are eligible for repatriation, under the armistice terms in the same way as are other allied war prisoners. As a matter of fact, the large body of Greek troops concerned long since took matters into their own hands.

The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed that following Mr. Venizelos' return to Athens and the overthrow of the Constantine régime the troops at Görlitz demanded to be allowed to return to their country and rose up and assassinated the colonel who was responsible for the shameful position in which they were placed. Their demand was refused, and the German papers gave out that the Greek commander concerned had committed suicide, but ever since that date the Greek soldiery has been making its way homeward in dribs and drabs.

Prior to the conclusion of the armistice most of these isolated bands were their way to Holland and were thence transported to Greece by the allied authorities.

Now a large body of troops has made its way in small groups to Serbia, their journey through Austria having been facilitated by the authorities there, once the German frontier was passed. These men reported that their officers recently urged them to sign a memorial to the Hellenic Government requesting an amnesty for the whole division, but the men refused, on the ground that the officers alone were responsible for the surrender of 1916. The men also refused to recognize these officers' authority any longer and announced that they were determined to return home without further delay.

Thereupon the officers appealed to the Germans for assistance in enforcing their authority and, on the men resisting, the Germans turned machine guns on them. Those who escaped from this ordeal had preferred to submit for a moment, but at once set about planning their escape, with the success reported. These men are being transported to Greece through Bulgaria, but some 5000 of their comrades still remain in Germany.

PRESIDENT WILSON ARRIVES IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—President and Mrs. Wilson have returned from their London visit. They will spend a day or two in Paris before starting for Italy.

President's Arrival at Calais

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
CALAIS, France (Wednesday).—The steamer with the President and Mrs. Wilson on board, escorted by British destroyers, arrived in port at 20 minutes to 1 on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Wilson was greeted by the Governor of Calais and a number of allied officers.

DAILY INDEX FOR JANUARY 2, 1919

Business and Finance	Page 11
Stock Market Prices in 1918	11
Railroad Maturities Coming Due	11
Copper Metal Prices Lower	11
Conversion of Foreign Bonds	11
Central Leather's Dividend Action	11
Large New Ore Beds Uncovered	11
Railway Earnings	11
Tzechoslovak Nation Finances	11
Children's Page	Page 14
Editorials	Page 16
The Peace Conference	16
Bolshevism in Canada	16
Clericalism in Mexico	16
Harbors	16
Notes and Comments	16
General News	16
Bolshevist Crews Refuse to Fight	1
Unusual Features Will Distinguish New Parliament	1
Lower Prices for Clothing Forecast	1
Secretary Daniels Outlines Future Naval Policy	1
Michigan Expected to Ratify Dry Amendment	1
German Attempts to Sow Dissension	1
Germany Refuses to Release Greeks	1
Spartacus Unite With Bolsheviki	1
Italian Ministers Quit Government	1
Discord at an End in Berlin Ministry	1
Serbian Army's Part in the War—IV	1
False Competition a Check to Development in South and Central America	1
Michigan Legislator Proposes Foreign Language Bar in Schools	1
Canadian View of Free Freedom	1
Pasadena Rose Tournament	1
Discord at an End in Berlin Ministry	1
Milk Deal in New York City	1
Internal Peace in China Forecast	1
Packer Employees Gain Concessions	1
Deportation of Enemies Urged	1
Bituminous Coal Demand Falls Off	1
Cudaddy Profits for 1918 Analyzed	1
Vaccination Issue in Des Moines, Iowa	1
Premier's Review of Cabinet Policy	1
American Trade Editors Abroad	1

PERSIAN MISSION ON PEACE QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Persia, which has expressed a wish to be represented at the Peace Conference so that she may obtain redress for the hardships and sufferings which the war has imposed on part of the country, is sending a mission to Paris at the head of which will be the Persian Foreign Affairs Minister.

TWO BIG FLEETS FOR UNITED STATES

One to Operate in the Atlantic and the Other in the Pacific—Secretary Daniels Outlines the Proposed Future Naval Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Future naval policy and the measures to be taken to secure the highest efficiency in the United States Navy were outlined by the Secretary of the Navy before the House Naval Affairs Committee on Wednesday. Plans have already been formulated, Secretary Daniels explained, to divide the fleet into two equal parts, one part to operate in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific.

These fleets will be brought together for maneuvers and practice in sea warfare once a year, and each will be under the command of a carefully chosen admiral who shall bear full responsibility for the development and efficiency of the fleet under his command. This program, Secretary Daniels told the committee, will become effective next summer.

Plans to increase efficiency and promote friendly rivalry between the two fleets and among the officers and personnel of the navy have been fully considered by the department, Secretary Daniels said. In the future it will be the policy of the admirals in charge of the fleets to give the officers such time on one particular ship as will enable them to identify themselves with that ship. A period of two years on one ship, Secretary Daniels declared, would be necessary to enable an officer to become fully identified with an organized unit.

Pensacola, Florida, and San Diego, California, are to be this country's principal aviation stations. These two stations are to be improved and strengthened to meet the requirements of the enlarged naval program. Other existing aviation stations will be continued, but projects for new ones have been dropped and the expenses stricken from the estimates.

QUESTION OF BRITISH PEACE DELEGATES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The list of British delegates to the Peace Conference is not yet announced, but the Foreign Office will probably send some 30 representatives to Paris, including experts on various areas and problems involved in the peace settlement. In addition, there will be large delegations from the War Office, Admiralty and Air Board, while Lord Robert Cecil will have charge of questions connected with the League of Nations.

PARTIAL RAISING OF BLOCKADE DECREED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—An official decree announces that the blockade of the coasts of Syria and Asia Minor has been partially raised.

UNUSUAL FEATURES EXPECTED IN THE NEXT PARLIAMENT

British Ministry Will Have No Official Opposition—Questions of Ireland and Labor Demands Face the Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
Copyright, 1919, by The Christian Science Publishing Society.
All rights reserved.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left on Tuesday with the good wishes of the nation. The King and Queen accompanied them to the station, and there was no mistaking the genuineness of the farewell.

Meantime Mr. Balfour and Col. House were arranging in Paris the final details of the Peace Conference, which is to meet on Jan. 13. This time there seems no doubt that the date will be adhered to, but previous alterations have made every one a little skeptical.

After the President had left, Mr. Lloyd George also departed. Not that his holiday is to be an idle one. It will be occupied with the exciting task of Cabinet making. Of course the prophets have been busy. It is true that they have already contradicted one another and themselves several times over, but that is the privilege of prophets.

Also, before the cabinet can be definitely made up, the question as to whether labor is going to adhere to its self-denying ordinance has to be settled. Unquestionably the coming Parliament is to be a peculiar one. There will apparently be no official opposition. Instead, the extraordinary sight will be witnessed of general criticism of the government from any and every part of the House. Strictly speaking, the Labor Party as the largest individual non-ministerial group should form His Majesty's opposition with its sessional chairman as leader of the opposition. But it seems very doubtful whether the party has any intention of occupying such a position. Strictly speaking, the Sinn Feiners are the largest non-ministerial party, but the Sinn Feiners having obliterated the Nationalists, have announced their policy of abstaining from taking their seats in the past.

What steps the Sinn Feiners will take to make themselves felt is altogether another thing. As it is, they find themselves opposed by a solid body of 25 Unionists who will not give way a hair's breadth. "There you have the situation," said a great Liberal parliamentarian after the election. "25 Protestants against 80 Roman Catholics, and people talk of exercising the Protestants. Well, who is going to do it? Not the English or Scots, certainly. It is entirely an Irish affair. O'Donnell against McDonnell, as you put it, and Protestant England will never coerce Protestant Ireland. Mr. Asquith discovered that. Parliament passed an academic Home Rule bill. I voted for it, but when Sir Edward Carson challenged Mr. Asquith to put it into force, Mr. Asquith knew he was checked."

"There are some things," insisted a great colonial leader, discussing the same question, "which only superior force will ever make men accept, and one of them is Home Rule, because there is religion behind it. A trades unionist will compromise on many things, but touching the validity of the union he will fight to the last, and it is just like that with a northern Unionist and Home Rule. Therefore, when you ask a British statesman today about Ireland, he merely shrugs his shoulders, which is his way of telling you that he does not know."

Perhaps, however, the most interesting party in Parliament is the Labor group. There are 69 members in all, 59 Labor Party pure and simple, and 10 Coalitionists. As to their policy, they are quite frank.

The status of labor has got to be improved, or there will be trouble. No half and half improvement or increase in wages followed by corresponding increase in cost of living will serve; only bona fide improvement in labor's manner of living. Mr. George, of the National Union of Clerks, for instance, a moderate of moderates, demands partnership between capital and labor and a scale of living which shall at once bring the workingman on the level of comfort equal to that of the middle class. As a matter of fact, such a relation is perhaps nearer now than Mr. George thinks. But it is Mr. Lloyd George's business to convince him and satisfy him, and it is hoped that the Prime Minister will succeed.

Mr. Lloyd George's Intentions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Mr. Lloyd George broke his journey at Carnarvon today on his way to Cricheff. He was given an enthusiastic reception, and having been prevailed upon to make a short speech outside the Liberal Club, he expressed his thanks in Welsh for the latest expression of the confidence his friends in Carnarvon Boroughs had given him. They had again taken him on trust, he remarked, and could rely on one thing. He was still in the same place, and was one of the people. It was for the people he had worked, and would continue to fight as long as he could. The elections had given democracy an opportunity to change the face of the country, and if the government failed to do their best to fulfill their

promises, he pledged himself not to remain at his head, but to go back to the people for another mandate.

Prolonged cheering greeted this declaration of independence.

President Petitioned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

MANCHESTER, England (Wednesday)—During President Wilson's visit to Manchester, the following petition was presented him through the American Ambassador: "We, the Irish clergy, numbering 2000, and the Irish laity, to the number of 2,000,000, resident in Great Britain, respectfully appeal to you, who are the acknowledged arbiter of the world's freedom today, and in whose hands under God we feel the future happiness of every country lies, to secure that Ireland, which rightly regards herself, and has ever regarded herself, as a nation, should be specially represented at the Peace Conference by delegates from her own people in the hope that the sense of justice of all the Allies might thus be brought to bear on her centuries-old problems, and to bring about their only satisfactory solution."

"We further appeal to you to use your unique influence, that your own righteous principle of self-determination may be applied to Ireland and thus effect not only her peace, but the peace of England as well."

ITALIAN MINISTERS QUIT GOVERNMENT

Signor Bissolati's Resignation Not Taken as Indicating Socialist Difference With the Cabinet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—It is now officially announced that the King has accepted Signor Bissolati's resignation and that General Zupelli, War Minister, will temporarily take over the retiring minister's work as Minister of Military Assistance and War Pensions.

Signor Dini, Minister of Public Works, has also resigned, though for purely private reasons. It is stated and the successor is Signor Bonomi, the reformer, who was recently credited with the intention of forming a new moderate Socialist group.

That Signor Bissolati, who has remained throughout faithful to the broad democratic standpoint regarding the world conflict, which distinguished him from the first, has retired owing to differences with his colleagues regarding the present international situation is generally acknowledged.

The fact, however, that Signor Bissolati, who is a close associate of Signor Bonomi, remains in the Cabinet, is construed as indicating that the collaboration in the government of members of the party to which Signor Bissolati belongs, has not become impossible.

Decree Ends State of War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—A decree is issued abolishing the state of war in 13 Italian provinces.

Italian Losses Declared

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Rome supreme army command announced that the total losses the Italian Army suffered on all fronts during the war were 460,000 killed, including 16,362 officers, and 947,000 wounded, including 33,347 officers.

On fronts other than the Italian, the losses were 7334 killed and 15,196 wounded.

INDIAN APPEAL FOR GREATER LIBERTY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

DELHI, India (Tuesday)—The national congress will consider the draft of a petition which is to be presented by Indian delegates to the Throne and Parliament on their arrival in London to attend the national congress which is to be held in the British capital in the spring. The petition, while affirming in remarkable language India's loyalty toward the Throne, appeals "for the extension to India through such means as may seem fitting, the wisdom of that liberty which is now being established in Europe, Arabia and Africa, in order to lift the great Indian dependency to the position of a free nation under His Majesty's crown, in respect of equality and self-government."

The petitioners add that they cannot believe their prayers can be denied, since they "represent one-fifth of the human race, over whom His Majesty rules, and who at present do not share the elementary rights of security of life, of property, and liberty of the person, which should be theirs."

HOSPITAL TRANSPORT AGROUND

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires.

NEW YORK, New York—Surrounded by 23 vessels which were ready to render instant aid in case of an emergency, the United States hospital transport Northern Pacific, with 2920 persons aboard, including troops, wounded men and crew, lay broadside, fast aground and deep in the sand, 200 yards off Saltaire, Fire Island, about 40 miles from New York Bay, on Wednesday night. The homecoming transport, which ran ashore early in the day in a fog, was said by naval officials to be in no imminent danger of breaking up or capsizing.

RAILROAD ADVERTISING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Director-General of Railroads has issued an order authorizing the renewal for the year 1919 of contracts between railroads and newspapers for the exchange of intrastate railroad transportation for advertising.

DISCORD AT AN END IN BERLIN MINISTRY

Withdrawal of the Independents Leaves United Cabinet, Say Reports—Demands for Continuing Colonial Office

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Admiralty issues per wireless press a German Government wireless message giving the text of a proclamation to the German people, in which "the new government of the empire," announced its program, as already cabled. The proclamation is signed by Herr Ebert, Scheidemann, Landsberg, Noske, and Wessel, and begins: "The Independents have withdrawn from the government. The remaining members of the Cabinet have placed their mandates at the disposal of the Central Council to give it a completely free hand. Their mandates were unanimously confirmed by the council."

"The paralyzing discord has been overcome. The government of the empire has again been formed in unity. It only knows one law for action: the welfare, stability, and indivisibility of the German Republic, before every party consideration."

The proclamation adds that all members of the government have equal powers, and the President's and Cabinet's program is to be worked out in close cooperation with the German free states.

The German wireless further announces that the German Democratic Party in Baden has nominated Prince Maximilian of Baden as candidate for the German National Assembly; that the recently established Hessian People's League favors the creation of a great Hesse, composed of the former Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt and the former Kur-Hesse, and, falling this, intends to establish a lower Hessian republic; that 50 colonial associations organized a demonstration in Berlin, at which an urgent request was unanimously addressed to the government that the Imperial Colonial Office should continue to exist as an independent imperial office, and its direction be entrusted to Dr. Solf, who with his varied experience, appears the most suitable person to supervise the colonial interests at the Peace Conference—interests which are of paramount importance for all strata of German people.

Finally, the wireless message gives a weekly report of the Berlin stock exchange, which states as worthy of special mention that the German war loans, which were higher, were in demand.

German Cabinet's Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The new German Government has issued an appeal to the people, in which it defines its domestic policy pending the convening of the National Assembly as being the preparation for the National Assembly, provision of food, undertaking of socialization in the sense of the Soviet congress decision, taking over of war profits, creation of work support of unemployed, promotion of national defense in every way, and disarming of unauthorized persons.

Meanwhile its foreign policy is to bring about peace as quickly and favorably as possible, and to have the German republic represented abroad by new men with a new spirit.

A proclamation issued simultaneously by the Soviet Central Council to the troops, declares that the new state government is the highest authority, and pledges itself to nothing but the maintenance of the people's liberty and welfare. Soldiers must help to protect the government, it continues, and then no one will dare to attack it, whereas if they do not maintain order, they will starve. It therefore adjures them to save the revolution by their self-restraint, and their people from threatening destruction.

Constitution Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Vorwärts publishes an authorized statement giving details of the new constitution proposed for Germany. The new government is to be republican, headed by a president with powers between those of the American President and the King of England, and elected by direct votes of the people. He will be assisted by a parliamentary cabinet resembling that of England, and two legislative bodies are to be formed, called respectively the People's House and the State House.

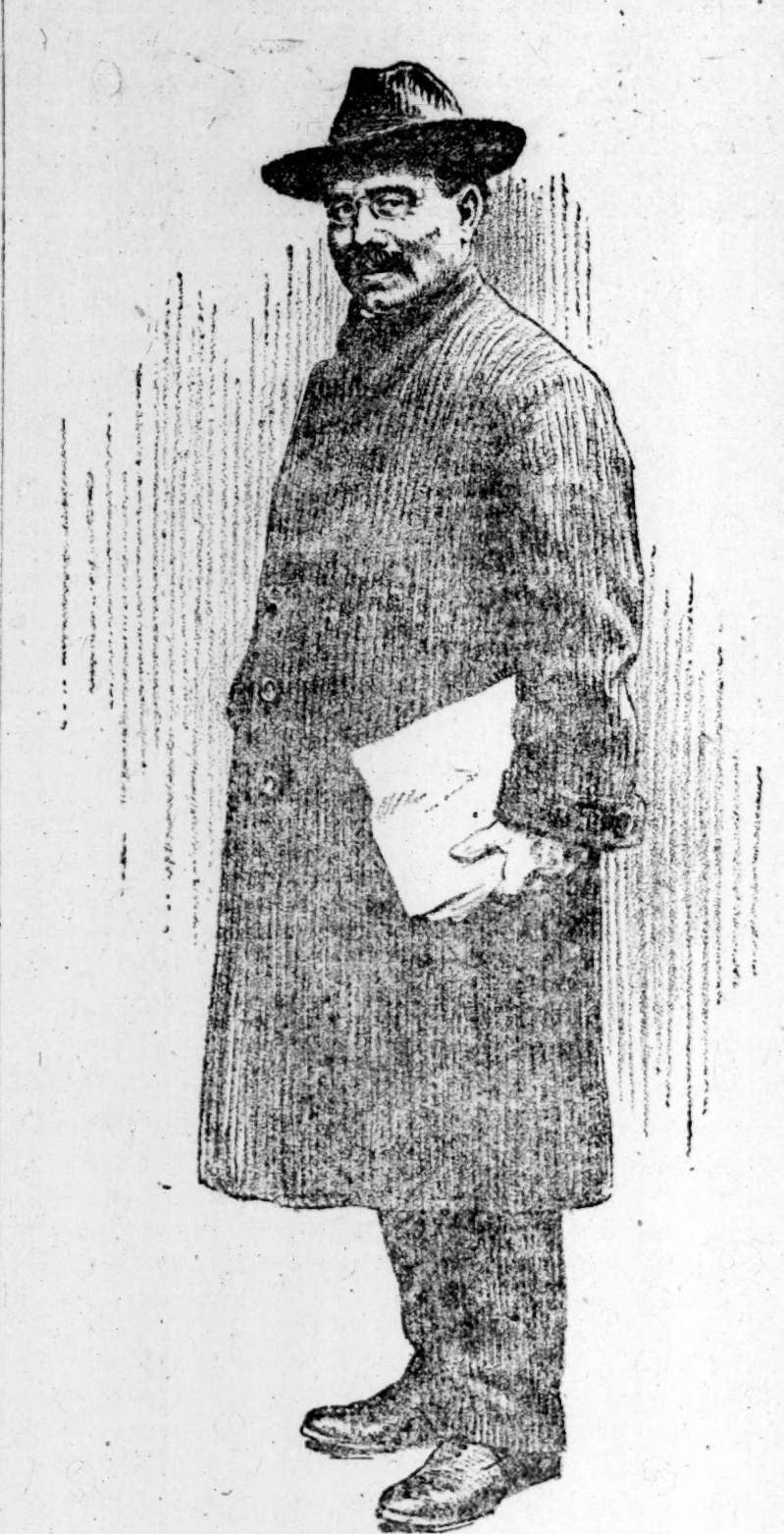
The parliaments of the federal states will appoint the members of the latter, and Prussia will not have in this assembly the predominance it had in the former Bundesrat, since Prussia's continuance in its present form is pronounced impossible, because it no longer exists as a historical entity.

Should disagreement arise between the two houses, or between the President and the houses, the matter will be decided by referendum.

SALVATION ARMY CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

TORONTO, Ontario—The Salvation Army is preparing to launch a campaign in January to raise \$1,000,000 for war and reconstruction purposes, such as establishing hostels for returned soldiers who are in need, until they can reestablish themselves in industrial life, and to continue in England and France the equipments and comforts already provided for the Canadian soldiers overseas. The scheme is endorsed by the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Robert Borden, Sir William Hearst, and many other prominent men.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Underwood & Underwood.

Karl Liebknecht
Leader of the German Spartacus group

SPARTACUS UNITES WITH 'BOLSHEVIKI'

Russian Leader at Berlin Meeting Urges Joint Invasion Westwards Against Anglo-Saxons

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The state conference called by the Spartacus group opened in Berlin on Monday with some 100 delegates from all parts of Germany present.

After an opening speech by Dr. Meyer, former editor of Vorwärts, who presided, Dr. Liebknecht delivered a speech violently attacking the Independent Socialists, and proposed a resolution deciding upon a severance from them and the formation of a new party, to be entitled the Revolutionary Communist Workers' Party of the German Spartacus League.

The resolution was adopted, and then, amid considerable excitement, the president introduced a delegation from the Russian Soviet, whose spokesman, Mr. Radek, appeared in the uniform of a Russian soldier and delivered an address in which he emphasized the common aims of the Russian Soviet and the Spartacus group.

"If the Spartacus Party got into power," he said, "the Russian workers would fight with their German comrades on the Rhine against the Anglo-Saxon capital." They were not afraid of allied intervention in Russia, he continued, because the Allies knew that if they sent troops there, their armies would become infected with the revolutionary spirit, as the German soldiers had been. The German workers would also remember that the French troops now in Germany would perform see that the German workers master them, and Mr. Radek predicted that a great wave of Bolshevism would sweep west and penetrate France, where civil war must be brought about.

He expressed a hope that the council of the Soviet congress, together with delegates from all countries, would meet in Berlin to negotiate a world peace.

Anti-Bolshevist Policy Urged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—August Gauvain of the Journal des Debats, while approving of the scheme for economic encirclement of Bolshevism in Russia, considers it should be accompanied by military pressure as well. "If," he says, "the policy of converging pressure is practiced intelligently, it will yield results much more rapidly than might be expected."

"But the Russians must help themselves, and they must agree between themselves on the new regime, which is to take the place of the present abominable terror. As long as they have not adopted a coherent and solid program, allied intervention risks being ineffectual."

Soviets Report Successes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Moscow Government is now issuing through its wireless stations daily

accounts of the movement of Bolshevik troops. The latest communiqué issued by the Admiralty, per wireless press, states that in the Riga direction, Bolshevik detachments have advanced to the Lokshakok line, after two days' fighting. In the Riga direction, they have taken Romotzkoe, 15 versts from Wenden, while on the right bank of the Dvina, they have taken Romershof.

On the Sventitsany-Poneyevzh railway, the troops have captured Ussianoy. The message adds that a French transport ship has reached Odessa with two battalions of Turkish, Arabs, and Algerians on board.

RETURN TO POSEN OF MR. PADEREWSKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Mr. Ignace Paderewski has reached Posen and made an entry in the nature of a triumphal progress into the town. The Germans, however, organized a counter-demonstration and tore down the allied flags which the Poles had hoisted in honor of the occasion. Fighting ensued in which rifles and machine guns were used.

Subsequently representatives of the British mission and Polish representatives visited the German commander to protest, but the latter professed himself powerless against the soldiers, and maintained that the hoisting of the allied flags was not permissible in what was Prussian territory.

The British and Polish representatives thereupon broke off negotiations, and a Posen message states that a report on the subject has been sent to the allied governments.

German Report on Posen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin message describes the situation in Posen as extremely critical and quotes the Vorwärts as stating that the Poles are in supreme command, while the Germans go in danger of their lives, and the German military, both officers and men, are being disarmed, while some have already been shot, after summary court-martial. The Majority Socialist leaders Herren Landsberg, Hirsch and Breitscheid have left for Posen to open negotiations.

Fighting in Posen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Berlin papers publish long accounts of the fighting between the Germans and the Poles in Posen, which they attribute to the provocative circumstances attending Mr. Paderewski's entry into the town, and to what the Berliner Tageblatt terms "grave encroachments." The latter paper remarks that Mr. Paderewski himself is probably leading the fighting, assisted by officers of the Polish Legion, and states that the casualties already amount to 200.

TORONTO'S CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

TORONTO, Ontario—Within the past three years Toronto's customs receipts on imported goods reached the sum of \$100,000,000.

FRENCH MINISTRY IS IN FAVOR OF LEAGUE

Attitude of Cabinet Toward Society of Nations Declared by M. Pichon—Economic Intervention in Russia Planned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its special correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday)—Simultaneously with the announcement of Mr. Lloyd George's sweeping victory appears a report of three days' lengthy debate in the Chambre des Deputés, resulting in the passing of a vote of confidence in M. Clemenceau and his ministry by 398 votes to 93 votes. As in the case of Mr. Lloyd George, so M. Clemenceau knows now that he has the hearty support of the country.

The question which engaged most attention of the Chamber yesterday was the proposed policy of France and her allies with regard to Russia.

Franklin Bouillon, president of the Foreign Affairs Commission, complained that France was the only one of the great democratic powers that had failed to define her war aims, and that today, even though on the eve of the conference, the government has not yet announced the names of the French delegates, in spite of the fact that the delegates of their allies had been selected two months ago, and were cooperating.

He urged the necessity of all political parties being well represented. The whole nation, he declared, has been fighting this war. We must have peace arranged and agreed to by representatives of the whole nation.

Regarding Alsace-Lorraine, the speaker maintained there were two separate questions now: the valley of the Sarre and the left bank of the Rhine. Twice during the past century, France had been robbed, he declared—in 1871 of Alsace-Lorraine, in 1815 of the Sarre Valley. "We must recover the whole of what is our own property."

Regarding the left bank of the Rhine, the commission had, he continued, agreed that for a century it had served Germany as a jumping-off ground for invasion. "It is in our power to destroy this great base, where the enemy can concentrate his forces, and we must do it. We maintain there must be neither a fortress nor a soldier on the left bank of the Rhine, and not even within a radius of 20 kilometers of the right bank."

Regarding Syria, M. Franklin Bouillon did not advocate a policy of colonizing that country.

Turning to Russia, the speaker accused the French Government of having done nothing for a year. He did not favor a huge military expedition, but rather active economic intervention. M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying, reminded the Chamber of the impossibility of too free a discussion of inter-allied exchange of opinions, and of preliminary discussions, without breach of confidence.

Meanwhile, he declared that the discussions at the Versailles conference would be published; that the French Government was in favor of a League of Nations; and that, while opposed to any policy of annexation, they were determined to insure the safety of the Alsace-Lorraine frontier. Referring also to a question raised earlier by Vicomte Cornudet regarding the resumption of relations with the papal see, M. Pichon declared that, in the opinion of the government, there was no ground for raising the question.

Continuing, he declared that Germany had been conquered but not completely suppressed, and steps must be taken to prevent any further attempt at aggression in the future.

From the wreckage of the empire, young nations would arise which would eventually become our allies. The Allies, M. Pichon added, agreed also to the proposal put forward by the French Government that the ancient Polish nation should be completely restored.

In Russia, he continued, France and her allies, had not remained idle. Nevertheless they meant to respect the sovereignty of the Russian people.

French Election Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—It is not thought possible that the general elections can possibly take place in France before the end of June at the earliest. The government insists on complete demobilization having preceded the election by at least one month, so that the electoral lists may be revised. The end of May is the earliest date for completion of revision.

Cordial Messages Exchanged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The messages exchanged between the King and President Wilson yesterday

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW APT. At 2:30 and SAT. EVE. At 8
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Henri Rabaud, Conductor
Soloist:
Jascha Heifetz, Violin
Single Tickets \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 (Plus War Tax)
TOMORROW
Jan. 3 At 8:15
MISCHA ELMAN
Genius of the Violin
(Only Appearance This Season)
Tickets 50c to \$2
FRI. APT. Jan. 10 At 8:30
Second Concert of Music for the Piano for the
RACHMANINOFF
Tickets \$2, \$1.50 and \$1
MON. EVE. Jan. 13 At 8:15
ZIMBALIST
Remarkable Russian Violinist
(Preceded Jewish War Relief)
Tickets \$2, \$1.50 \$1, 50c

are not to be published, as they are of a personal and private, rather than of a public nature; but it is understood that they were most cordial, the President thanking the King for his hospitality and kindness, while His Majesty assured President Wilson how glad he had been to have him and Mrs. Wilson under his roof.

Chamber Adjourns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Chamber of Deputies, having adopted the financial bills returned from the Senate with only a few dissentient voices, has adjourned indefinitely.

Readjustment in Morocco

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—M. Stephen Pichon's statement in the course of his speech on foreign affairs in the Chamber of Deputies, regarding Morocco, has given prominence in the press. Most papers also quote from a dispatch to The Times from its correspondent in Tangier, insisting that the present zones of influence in Morocco are not well defined, that the Spanish zone separates the French protectorate from Tangier, its natural outlet to the north by a band of territory 60 miles long, in which not even a road has been built, and that Spain possesses a great deal more territory than she can occupy.

The question of access to Tangier by the French protectorate, adds The Times correspondent, is one of vital importance, which is indispensable not only to the French protectorate, but to the world's trade.

BREAKING UP WAR MACHINE

Shipping Control Committee Has Final Session in New York—Officers Retire

NEW YORK, New York—Forty-five Broadway, the former home of the Hamburg-American Line, but since the war the headquarters of the Shipping Control Committee and allied organizations, was on Tuesday the scene of the beginning of the disintegration which will soon take place of the vast war machine which the United States has built up here. At the stroke of noon the Shipping Control Committee, which, a short time previous, had met formally for the last time, adjourned its final session. P. A. S. Franklin, chairman of the committee, and his associate, H. H. Raymond, said good-by to their office force and retired as government officials to resume respectively their own offices as heads of the International Mercantile Marine and the Atlantic Gulf and West Indies Lines.

Sir Connop Guthrie, the British member of the committee, announced he would soon sail for England. Maj. Clethous Keating, secretary and executive officer of the board, has received his honorable discharge as an army officer and will return to his law practice.

From now on the activities of the committee will be under direction of Col. Harrison S. Kerrick, representing the army quartermaster service, and A. E. Clegg, who succeeds to the other functions of the Shipping Control Committee.

SCHOOL FOR NAVIGATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

KINGSTON, Ontario—A school of navigation is again being conducted this winter at Queen's University. The course has been of great benefit to Canadian lake and river mariners. Instruction is given for master's and mate's certificates, and for those who cannot attend the day course, classes are held at night. The university mathematics and physics departments furnish the lectures on these scientific subjects.

ALBERTA POLITICAL PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

EDMONTON, Alberta—The formation of an independent political party in Alberta, of which the labor forces will constitute a unit, a movement which will be initiated at the convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor in Medicine Hat, early in 1919. It is not yet determined what the other units will be, but it is expected they will include the farmers and other sections not organized politically.

CUNARD ANCHOR

Passenger and Cargo Services
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
MAURETANIA JAN. 4
Saxonia JAN. 4
Carmania JAN. 8
Ceronia JAN. 29
Ordnua Feb. 6
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
Ordnua Feb. 6
NEW YORK TO LONDON
Pannonia Feb. 7
21-23 STATE STREET, NEW YORK
128 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Phone F. H. 4000

Ward's "A Line a Day" Books

(A five-year comparative diary)
Four lines for each day's record. Can be started at any time; good for five years; three after. Handsome leather and cloth bindings—51 styles.
Prices 75c to \$6.00
An ideal Holiday Gift: useful for 5 years and invaluable for reference.
Send for descriptive circular
77-81 FRANKLIN ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 15.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 33.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 21.
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 26.
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.
FLORIDA—Nov. 27.

HARRY LAUDER ON DRINK

In a recent article published by Association Men, Harry Lauder, the comedian, gave this personal testimony: "No man can be successful and drink. It does not matter who he is, soldier or civilian. When I started on the stage somebody said, 'Well, it is a great life for dissipation and drinking.' 'Well, I said, 'if there is any success to be had through being sober and steady I will get it, and I took a vow that I would not touch, taste or handle strong drink of any description until I had made a name for myself. Now that I have made my name known all over the world, I see more necessity for doing the thing that is right than ever before, in order to hold that reputation.'"

APPROVAL OF TREATY SIGNIFIED BY CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Government has signified its approval of a treaty recently concluded between the United Kingdom and the republics of Chile and Peru, providing for the establishment of a peace commission and which is similar to the treaty entered into between the United States and Great Britain. The treaties provide that all disputes between the contracting parties other than those the settlement of which is provided for and achieved under existing agreements, shall, when diplomatic methods of adjustment have failed, be referred for investigation and report to a permanent international commission and they agree not to declare war before the report is submitted. The treaty provides that the commission shall be composed of five members, one from each country chosen by the government of each, one chosen by each government from a third country, and one by agreement of both countries who is not a citizen of either.

The treaty also states that in the event of its appearing to the British Government that British interests affected by the dispute to be investigated are not mainly those of the United Kingdom, but are mainly those of one of the self-governing dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland—His Majesty's Government shall be at liberty to substitute as the member chosen by them to serve on the international commission for such investigation another person—one who represents the dominion immediately interested.

64 pages
—brimful of
delicious and
economical
recipes—

Prepared to meet present-day needs—but good for all time to come—if you enjoy appetizing, wholesome foods that are likewise economical. Send for a free copy of "DEL MONTE Conservation Recipes of Flavor" and make every meal tasty.

ADDRESS DEPT. J.
CALIFORNIA PACKING CORPORATION
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
68 MILK ST.
BOSTON
THE MOST LIBERAL FORMS AND LOWEST RATES EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
Tel. 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 4285 & 4129-M

THEATRICAL BOSTON

CORI
"Ullio! ere's a 'Tl"
MR. & MRS. COBURN
Present
The Better Ole
STREET THEATRE
BOSTON
JAN. 6 & Sat.
Also PRINCESS THEATRE, TORONTO, Now

With the decisive triumph of the allies in the field of battle, however, outlook changed, and with it the attitude of the Bulgarian Government. The chorus of voices which had demanded the annihilation of Serbia, the annexation of half her territory and a common frontier with Hungary became suddenly silent. Faced with a military debacle and the loss of everything which had been coveted in Macedonia

He was the most picturesque figure
them all. Tall and spare; his
notch tam-o'-shanter green with the
man, his sand-colored knickerbocker
it and bright silk scarf, his great
yellow ground oak staff—they knew
in a mile off and without him there
ould have been nothing, just nothing
all. He to'd them everything, he

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The preliminary statement of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, just issued, and showing the estimated total produce and yield per acre of various crops, records that the total produce of wheat, amounting to 402,000 quarters, exceeds that of last year by 98,000 quarters, or 32.2 per cent; the area under the crop is greater by 18,100 acres, while the yield per acre, 40 2-3 bushels, is 7 bushel above that of last year, and 8 bushel above the decennial average of 35 1-2. Barley, with a total produce of 689,000 quarters, shows a decrease of 16,000 quarters, or 2.3 per cent; the area under the crop is less by 6500 acres, but the yield per acre, 36 1/3 bushels, is greater by two-thirds of a bushel, than last year's, which was practically equal to the decennial average. The total produce of oats, 6,457,000 quarters, exceeds last year's "record" crop by more than a million quarters; the area under the crop is greater by 202,000 acres, and the yield per acre, 41 1/2 bushels, is only one-third bushel under last year's yield, and needs the decennial average of 42 2-3 bushels. To these crops must be added 472 acres of "mixed corn." On an estimated yield of 40 bushels per acre, the total produce is about 20,000 quarters.

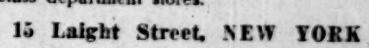
10 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

The fears entertained in some parts now with the elimination of Germany and the possibility of a cooling of commercial and financial interests by the Allies, are reflected in many newspapers and freely expressed in public and private. American banking interests would serve an immensely useful purpose by extending into South and Central America, with a view of furnishing capital for the development of enterprises of the class of promoters who have helped to produce this undesirable state of affairs.

"At the said State Caisse d'Emission there will be a special financial adviser. The provisional government is appointing four members of the staff of the Caisse. Mr. E. M. Harvey, head of an English banking house, is being appointed financial adviser : the Caisse d'Emission for the first six months."

EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMP

EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY, 15 Laight Street, NEW YORK



EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY, 15 Laight Street, NEW YORK

VACCINATION ISSUE IN DES MOINES, IOWA

Call Is Sent Out for Meeting at Which It Is Planned to Consider Opposition to Compulsory Inoculation in Organized Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
DES MOINES, Iowa—Several thousand Des Moines citizens are planning to oppose compulsory vaccination in an organized way. At a meeting held in Des Moines last week plans were made for a mass meeting to be held in this city this evening. At this mass meeting the question of compulsory vaccination and other matters deemed by many to be inimical to personal liberty and health will be considered. A large following of Des Moines citizens are opposed to the indiscriminate use of vaccine and serums and to many rulings recently made by the city board of health, and organized opposition to those rulings is to be made.

The Des Moines schools have reopened after having been closed the past month on account of the so-called epidemic. The question of compulsory vaccination will undoubtedly be tested out one way or another, during the next few weeks, as the ordinance is considered by many to be in violation of the state law and unnecessary as well. It is also claimed that the Des Moines school board is divided on the question of compulsory vaccination, and appeal to the court is predicted in order to decide the legality and fairness of the question.

A committee representing various interests opposed to the vaccination order, etc., have sent out a call for a mass meeting to be held in the auditorium on the evening of Jan. 2. At this meeting an organization is to be perfected and steps taken to represent the opposition to vaccination and other rulings made by the Board of Health. The call, signed by the committee, is as follows:

"A petition has formally been circulated asking for a modification of the city ordinance, which requires vaccination of all pupils in all schools of Des Moines. This petition has been signed by many hundreds of patrons. On presentation to the council, said council on advice of its attorney decided to let the ordinance stand as it is, until circumstances occasioned by the war were settled. It is now believed by many that a modification of the ordinance might be considered by the city council and we ask that you and your friends attend the meeting at the auditorium on Thursday evening, Jan. 2, 1919, at 7:30, for the purpose of discussing plans for again presenting this and other questions to the city council and of forming an organization for that purpose."

Volkman Case in St. Louis

Boy Vaccinated in 1917 Is Declared to Be Suffering Still as Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Volkman vaccination case is attracting considerable attention among those who have for years fought compulsory vaccination ordinances in St. Louis and vicinity. Alderman Schell has introduced a bill in the St. Louis Board of Aldermen to appropriate \$2000 to pay damages to Mrs. William Volkman because of the condition of her son Hermann, which has followed compulsory vaccination.

The bill introduced alleges that the boy was vaccinated on Nov. 21, 1917, in spite of many and sustained objections made by Mrs. Volkman, by a doctor employed in the Health Department. The boy is alleged to have become affected on Jan. 23, 1918, with a trouble that physicians have been unable to relieve. Various physicians have inspected the boy and pronounced the disturbance a result of vaccination.

The Health Department has not seen fit to discuss the case in any way, other than in a statement by the Assistant Health Commissioner, who insists that he never heard of the case prior to the introduction of the bill. The City Counselor has stated that in his opinion "the city cannot be held for financial relief in cases where free treatment is involved."

SCHOOL STATISTICS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—Statistics assembled by John E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education for South Carolina, relative to school fund apportionment and attendance figures for the year show that 194,657 white pupils were enrolled and 199,780 Negroes. The total expenditures for the school year were \$3,905,244.19. Of this amount \$3,473,882 went to the white schools and \$432,162.19 to the Negro schools. The ratio in expenditures was about eight to one in favor of the white schools, which had a smaller enrollment. The average salary paid to white teachers was \$422.46. The average paid

to Negro teachers was \$127.76. To teach the Negroes, 3012 teachers were employed, while the whites, with a smaller enrollment, had 5620. The average length of the school term for white children was 135 days, against 67 for the Negroes. The average number of pupils to a teacher was 22 to the whites and 44 to the Negroes.

DEPORTATION OF ENEMIES IS URGED

Union League Club of Chicago Asks Federal Action Against Dangerous Interned Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Deportation of dangerous alien enemies interned in the United States is favored by the war committee of the Union League Club of Chicago in a letter to Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney-General of the United States, and if legislation is necessary to bring this about, the committee asks that such legislation be sought. The club advocates that when these persons are deported they should not, at a subsequent time, be allowed to take up residence in the United States.

The letter recounts the activities of enemy aliens in the United States to estrange the people of this country from Mexico, Japan, England and the South American states, and declares that it is reasonable to expect that the devotees of the Central Powers in the United States will try again to take up their propaganda to alienate the United States from those countries which were joined with her in prosecuting the war.

Aliens Vote on Deportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—One hundred and sixty-nine of the 732 interned alien prisoners at Fort Douglas are willing to return to their native countries at their own expense, if the United States Government paroled them and escorts them to a port of embarkation. This information was furnished to W. W. Ray, United States District Attorney, following the collection of questionnaires which had been distributed to them for filling out by government agents. One hundred and twenty-five expressed a desire to remain in this country, while more than 200 failed to fill out the questionnaires completely. Many refused to fill out the questionnaires, Alvo von Alvensleben, former financial agent of the Kaiser, being among them.

FRUIT CLUBS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Iowa—During the Midwest Horticultural Exposition, held in Des Moines recently, a conference of horticulturists and others interested in the fruit industry took steps toward the organization of boys' and girls' fruit clubs throughout the country. A committee of 19 men was appointed, representing the combined fruit interests, including college horticultural men, club leaders, etc., to work out the details for these clubs.

A meeting has been called by the committee for the middle of January in Des Moines, which will be attended by state club leaders, horticultural men, manufacturers, nurserymen, farm-press and others to complete the plans. The needs of the various states will be considered, or, rather, the opportunity of fruit growing in each section, taken into consideration, so that the boys and girls of the various fruit sections will be encouraged to plant such trees, bush fruit, and berries as will be adapted to a given section.

These boys' and girls' clubs will be a part of the regular federal boys' and girls' clubs organized in every State, and will be supervised by the state club leader and local county representatives. Some progress has been made in Indiana, Wisconsin, Virginia and one of two other states toward interesting the boys and girls in raising fruits and berries.

BEAUTIFICATION OF NEW ORLEANS WAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Parking Commission of New Orleans, which has charge of the beautification and ornamentation of the streets of the city, announces that it has appropriated \$29,475 for the planting of 90,000 brilliant-flowered plants in the parkways along the streets this year. Eighteen miles of streets can be beautified for this amount, the commission estimates. Three thousand trees will be set out.

WATER POWER BOARD SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ALBANY, New York—A bill prepared for the Legislature on behalf of the state conference of mayors would provide for a state hydro-electric power commission with power to develop, generate and control the water powers of the State, to sell power generated by municipalities and private interests, preference being given the former.

NEW ORLEANS REPRESENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The New Orleans Academy of Sciences has just become a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and has sent Prof. J. H. Clo, of the physics department of Tulane University, to the seventy-first meeting of that body in Baltimore. The New Orleans Academy dates back to 1853.

CUDAHY'S GROSS PROFIT \$6,000,000

Net Earnings for 1918, Plus Federal Taxes and Preferred Stock Dividends, Equal to 47.4 Per Cent on Common Stock

Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 25 and 26, 1918, and Jan. 1, 1919.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The earning power of the smallest of the American meat packers in the present period appears a subject of interest, for one thing because the greatest food distributors in the world today are, naturally, more than ever before in the public eye; and then again, because this packer, the Cudahy Packing Company, is the first of the "Big Five" to report on the first year under government profit regulation. By earning power is taken to mean the total earnings of the company, that figure which the Food Administration regulation was set to limit, that amount on which the federal war tax will be levied. By earning power, in short, is meant, in this connection, the total profit the company made in its dealings with the public.

This earning power of the smallest of the packers was shown in a previous article on the Cudahy annual report in these columns (Dec. 20, 1918) to be larger for 1918 than ever before. Sales of the company also were much larger than in the previous history of the Cudahy company.

Now it may be of interest to measure this earning power of the smallest packer against the capital stock, to show what this earning power is equivalent to in terms of the common stock.

The total Cudahy profits, as represented in the term earning power as here used, may be assumed to have been \$6,000,000 in 1918. The company's net profit of \$3,376,808.58, plus its big reserve of \$2,785,412.78, aside for "federal" taxes and war profits, taxes and contingencies, amounts to more than \$6,000,000, but that round figure may well be taken as representative of the year's total profits or the company's earning power. The capitalization is \$20,000,000, divided into 2,000,000 of 6 per cent preferred, \$6,550,500 of 7 per cent preferred and \$11,449,500 of common stock. After paying the regular dividends on the preferred stock, the \$6,000,000 profit would represent an earning power of 47.4 per cent on the common stock.

Now there were two stock dividends declared by the Cudahy company in the last three years, prior to the end of the 1918 year. The first of these was in November of 1915, amounting to \$2,000,000. The second came a year later, amounting to \$2,724,750. Together they amounted to \$4,724,750. If these two stock dividends be subtracted from the total of the capital stock, which, of course, they helped to bring to its present figure, this leaves a balance of common stock of \$5,724,750. If the 1918 earning power of the company, namely, at the rate of \$6,000,000, were to be computed on the common stock remaining after that portion representative of stock dividends were deducted, it would be equivalent to an earning power of 80 per cent.

Should it be remarked that it is unusual to compute earning power, in the sense used, against the common stock, because the common stock does not share in such earning power, but only in what remains after federal taxes are paid, which makes a large deduction from gross earnings, it may be said that this is perfectly true as far as the stockholders are concerned, but the public may nevertheless be interested in such a comparison. Up to the last few years there were no large federal taxes to make such deductions, and it is possible that within a few years more federal taxes may be much smaller, in which case that much more of the total profits will go to the stockholders. The public, so students of the packing industry here pointed out, is naturally interested in the total profits packers make and what they may represent as measured against the ownership of the company, because the public makes those profits possible—because, one of these students has put it, "the consuming power of the public is the vital breath of this and every other great corporation."

As to what stockholders do get, after the big tax reserve has been subtracted from profits, leaving net profits of \$3,376,808.58, the rate of earning on the common stock is 24.44 per cent. Then again, as to the deduction of the amount of stock dividends from the total of common stock, and the calculation of rate of return on the remainder. Stock dividends have been a favorite device of big corporations to make their profit look small, and a word in general about the usual packer stock dividends will perhaps not be amiss.

A stock dividend represents capitalized profits. It represents money made by the company, over and above cash dividends paid, which remains in the business in the form of surplus, and of which stockholders are given ownership through the issue of so much new stock free to them. This new stock of course increases the company capitalization by that much. Since a concern's rate of earning is based on the company's capitalization, particularly on its common stock, given a fixed amount of profits, the rate of earning will appear high or low according as the amount of the common stock is small or great. For instance, Morris & Co., another of the packers, still retains a capitalization of \$3,000,000, though the business is worth many millions more than that and the company is considerably larger than the

Cudahy company. If Morris & Co. made no more profit than Cudahy did in 1918, still it would show more than 100 per cent profit on its capital stock, though the smaller Cudahy company, with a larger capital stock, evidences a very much smaller rate of earning. Hence a stock dividend, by enlarging the amount of the divisor in the fraction, to wit, the capitalization, may have a decided influence on the aspect of profits.

If the two stock dividends of the Cudahy company previously referred to be deducted from the common stock, and the rate of return to stockholders be calculated on the basis of the 1918 "net profits"—that is to say, \$3,376,808.58, the amount available for dividends and surplus after provision was made for war taxes, etc.—it is noted to be 41 per cent. The rate of return on the common, without the stock dividend deduction, has already been observed as 24.44 per cent.

Not every stock dividend may be subject to criticism, as, for instance, where a concern has been making reasonable profits and turning back a portion of them into the business, eventually to set up this portion of part reasonable profits into common stock. In the case of several of the meat packer stock dividends and of the Standard Oil stock dividends, there has been a suspicion on the part of the public that the profit there reported represented, in the aggregate, an undue amount.

The Cudahy company in 1918 showed the largest earning power, as heretofore defined, in its history. Its net profits were larger than in any previous year with the exception of 1917. The company has had some third slidding in several past years. The Cudahy profit figures are of interest, now and for the future, in the view of local students of the industry, in regard to the Cudahy company, and more particularly in regard to the earnings of the leaders of the "Big Five," whose sales and profits run much higher, indeed, than those of the last of the quintet.

PACKER EMPLOYEES GAIN CONCESSIONS

Employers Agree to 14 Demands

Affecting Hours of Labor and Pay—Question of Wage Advance Still Under Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Labor obtained concessions on 14 points from the meat packers in conferences running along over several weeks in arbitration before Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler. Announcement of agreements on these points was made here this week at the conclusion of the presentation of the case for the men.

Packers' attorneys will begin offering their side on Thursday. The main questions awaiting settlement by the arbitrator are an advance in wages, standardization of jobs, and the preferential shop.

The first point settled by the men and the packers establishes that the employer shall fix a regular starting time for the various classes of employees, which, with certain exceptions, shall be the same every day in the week.

Provision for relief gangs is made where the operations are necessarily and generally carried on for seven days in the week, so that employees in such operations are relieved from duty on some one day of the week, and whenever practicable, on the same day each week.

A regular half-hour period for noon-day lunch is established for all employees starting work before the noon hour, which shall be at the same time each day as near as may be for each class of employees, and which shall not be later than five hours after the regular starting time. If any employee is required to work during his or her regular lunch period, this employee will be given a half-hour period with pay as soon as practicable thereafter.

There shall be no work on Independence Day, Labor Day, or Christmas Day, with the exception of the necessary fire and police protection force and where operations are necessarily continuous and except in cases of extreme emergency. Double time shall be paid for work on those days.

When an employee is required temporarily to fill the place of another employee receiving a higher rate of pay, he shall receive the higher rate; but if required temporarily to fill the place of another employee receiving a lower rate, his rate shall not be changed.

There will really be no settlement of the preferential shop issue—such a shop meaning that union men are given the preference in hiring and laying off—because this does not come within the scope of the federal arbitrator. The men recognize the fact that they cannot expect a decision in their favor on this point, but they think perhaps they may be given a favorable recommendation.

Standardization of jobs as presented by the men means that the same work shall be given the same pay throughout all the packing plants. Much of the hearings have been taken up with presentation of evidence on the question of living costs, it being the purpose of F. J. Heney of California, counsel for the packer employees, to show that since the last advance was given, in the spring of 1918, prices have gone up to such a point that an increase is necessary to preserve the living wage.

In the arbitrator's decision at that time, common labor was awarded 40 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, with time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours overtime, making \$4 a day, since the work day in the yards is 10 hours.

INTERNAL CHINESE PEACE FORECAST

Leaders of Northern Faction Believe Divergent Elements Will Be Drawn Together—Further Penetration by Japan Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—From conversations a representative of this bureau has had recently with prominent Chinese who were last in China little more than a month ago, it is evident that reconciliation between the North and the South is considered, at least by the leaders in the North, to be not far distant. The most recent expression of this opinion came from Dr. Hawking K. Yen, first secretary to the Chinese peace delegation. He said that when he left Peking, about a month ago, the government of the North seemed to have conditions well in hand, and there were indications that representative leaders of all factions were drawing together. This view of Chinese internal affairs was corroborated by the news from Washington that two of China's delegation are from southern China.

Although the question of Kiaochow stands out most prominently in all discussions of China's program at the peace table, it can be said that what is known as the "peaceful penetration" of China by Japan will also be brought up. An official of the mission told this bureau that the general impression that Japan, during the war, had increased her sphere of influence along the railway north of Kiaochow was correct. In fact, Japan now controlled all the territory which Germany used to hold.

This informant discussed the famous 21 demands made upon China by Japan, and the exchange of notes which followed them. In accordance with these notes, the Chinese understood that Japan has said she would restore Kiaochow to China, eventually.

But, when the speaker said that word "eventually," he smiled. The Chinese say Japan promised to return the territory on condition that China should award her a preferential trade agreement. It is believed by some that China stands bound to receive Kiaochow back under this arrangement. But that she is not inclined to do so, is evident from the fact that she intends to lay the whole Kiaochow question on the peace table, and the further fact that her spokesmen emphasize repeatedly that China went into the war for the cause of justice, and that she expects the peace settlement, and surely that part of it affecting the Far East directly, to be just to all.

There is another phase of peaceful penetration which the Chinese do not like. They remind their interviewers that inside a certain fixed limit, in China, no foreigners except missionaries are permitted to settle. In this connection they point out that four of the five groups constituting the 21 demands have been settled, but that the fifth group remains for future settlement. Included in the matters covered by this group is what the Chinese say is Japan's desire to have her Buddhist missionaries placed on a footing equal with that enjoyed by Christian missionaries. This would admit the Japanese missionary into the forbidden districts. The Japanese would be permitted to settle down and buy lands and properties. It was apparent from the manner in which one prominent Chinese discussed this question, that the Chinese believe this is merely another reflection of Japan's desire to increase her influence in China.

China also wants equitable treatment in world trade, allied cooperation in the development of her natural resources, and wider employment for her people at home. She hopes that what she is able to get from the peace table, and to give to it, will go far toward raising her to a place among the progressive nations of the world.

WYOMING PRODUCTS VALUED AT \$265,915,369

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—Wyoming, a State with a population of only 185,000, during 1918 turned out products of the value of \$265,915,369, this representing an increase in production over 1917 of \$2,315,424. Industries based on the State's mineral resources, produced \$124,095,550; agriculture, \$64,609,819; live stock, \$57,210,000, and manufacturing, \$20,000,000. As compared with 1917 the value of mineral products increased \$44,117,415, crops \$13,718,209, live stock \$9,604,800, and manufactures \$4,875,000. The State's assessed valuation kept pace with its industrial progress, increasing from \$247,896,465 in 1917, to \$298,546,284 in 1918, the increase being \$50,649,819, amounting to 20.43 per cent.

INCREASED USE OF NEW ORLEANS CANALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—One of the greatest developments of the war has brought to Louisiana and to the South is the increased use of inland waterways. There has been a great revival in the use of the canals which lead to New Orleans, and which are now packed with traffic. At least two of the four canals entering New Orleans were constructed long before the Civil War. These are Harvey's Canal, which leads into the great farming and fishing country of Barataria and Grand Isle, and the Barataria and Lafourche Canal, running westward from New Orleans, which

taps a vast area between the Mississippi River and the Texas border. This year the value of cargoes passing through each one of these canals will amount to between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000. Two years ago it was less than \$1,000,000 for each canal, and this amount was at that time a record for either of the canals.

BITUMINOUS COAL DEMAND FALLS OFF

Industrial Consumers Said to Be Using Stored Stocks, Expecting Prices to Be Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Industrial coal consumers are staying out of the market and reverting to their storage piles, in the belief that coal prices must soon come down, says Coal Age. Lack of demand, it continues, has now been added to the usual reasons given for decreased production.

"Bituminous operators," says the report, "only a short while ago, were decidedly pessimistic over the outlook. However, from the operators' point of view, the situation now evidences signs of improvement. Modifications of zoning restrictions have enabled many mines to extend their shipping radius. Government prices have been adhered to rather generally, due to the fact that production has constantly been decreasing, and consumers who have depleted their accumulated reserves may find themselves unable to get all the coal they want just when they want it."

"Labor in the bituminous regions is restless, transportation will slow up during the stormy weather, and the better part of wisdom would be for buyers to take advantage of the present favorable situation and keep the mines working. Government prices will not be abandoned before Feb. 1, and it may be that even if price control is relinquished the zone system of distribution will be adhered to. The need for transportation is as great as ever, and it has been definitely established that the establishment of the zones has been responsible for the saving of thousands of car miles."

PACIFIC COAST NEW YEAR CELEBRATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Elaborate New Year celebrations were held at San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and other points on the Pacific Coast, a more serious note than in former years being in the main the characteristic feature of the occasions. In San Francisco the War Camp Community Service conducted community singing on the immense pageant stage in the civic center, the singing being led by Alexander Bevan and Carl Anderson, the lighter war-time songs being displaced by those of more serious nature. The Forty-Fourth Infantry Regiment Band, stationed at the Presidio, furnished the music. Lieut. Andre Ferrier, formerly dramatic tenor in the Opéra Comique, Paris, sang the "Marseillaise." The French soldiers here, en route to Siberia, participated. The exercises concluded with an illuminated automobile parade, the burning of red fire on the streets and a fireworks display on Pershing Square at midnight, featuring an illuminated hourglass.

The celebration at Portland, Oregon, marked the opening of the Housing Center Building erected as headquarters for the "Own Your Home" movement inaugurated by the municipality.

Receptions at Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The New Year was ushered in here quietly and with no formal celebrations. All departments were closed on Tuesday at noon and remained closed till Thursday morning. Many government employees whose homes are in states adjacent to the District of Columbia went home for the holiday. The formal receptions that in years gone by used to mark the day were revived by Secretary Daniels, who with Mrs. Daniels, received the officers of the recently returned fleet, while Secretary and Mrs. Baker kept the open house.

MILK DEADLOCK IN NEW YORK CITY

Producers and Distributors Fail to Agree on Price the Latter Will Pay Former During January—Threat to Hold Milk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The milk price and supply situation is now complicated by what appears to be a deadlock between the producers and the distributors over the price the latter will pay the former during January. The producers, under the Dairymen's League, ask \$4.01 per hundred pounds, and the distributors offer \$3.60. The distributors express the intention of making the lower price a benefit to the consumer by decreasing the charge to him. Both producers and distributors say they will hold to the figures stated. If the distributors do not assent to the producers' demand, the producers say they will hold the milk, causing a shortage in the city.

The producers' demand amounts to 9.3 cents a quart, which the distributors declare excessive, believing 8.4 cents a fair price, still representing an advance over the prices to be paid in January by other cities. The present price is 8.5 cents. The distributors say a large surplus of milk is being produced. A committee has told Mayor Hylan of their desire to lower prices and he promised his support.

Though the distributors deny that their action is an attack on the Dairymen's League, its officials believe there is a movement to break it up. The last Legislature passed a law exempting all dairy and agricultural associations from the operation of the Donnelly Anti-Trust Act. The distributors fought this bill, and now some of the dairymen leaders believe the distributors are trying to put the league out of business.

The distributors reply that their insistence on a lower price is simply the expression of their conviction that market conditions and the rights of the consumer have not been recognized by the league price. The league declares that the price they demand represents production costs only, based on a method of determining production cost approved by the federal Food Administration.

For some months past the price of milk, both to the producer and the customer, has been fixed by the Food Administration. Since the signing of the armistice, the administration has felt itself unable to act in this capacity, making it necessary for the producers on the one hand and the manufacturers and distributors on the other to arrive at a price without outside assistance. The Borden and Sheffield companies offer January milk for 16 cents for grade B and 18 for grade A. The federal food board's price for December was 17 and 19.

SOCIALISTS SOON TO CLOSE DEFENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The defense, in the trial of prominent Socialists in the Federal Court here on charges of violating the Espionage Act, is expected to close its case shortly after the testimony of Victor L. Berger, Congressman-elect from Wisconsin, one of the defendants, who is to be put on the witness stand again on Thursday morning. No attempt was made to subpoena Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, as a witness.

The defense had intended to have Governor Philipp of Wisconsin testify to good order in Wisconsin, which has a strong Socialist vote, during registration for military service.

LIBERTY BRIDGE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A bill filed in the Massachusetts Legislature proposes the construction and maintenance of a memorial to the city of Boston to the Boston men in the United States Army and Navy, who participated in the European war, the memorial to be in the form of a suspension bridge connecting Boston and East Boston, and to be designated Liberty Bridge. The bill authorizes the city to receive private subscriptions.

HANAN

EVERY roadway traveled by Hanan shoe wearers is a pathway of comfort. That statement was made recently by a man who has been going "up and down the world" for many years in Hanan shoes. He simply put into words what thousands of Hanan wearers think. Treat your feet to Hanan shoes. You'll be treating them right.

NEW YORK
BROOKLYN
PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON
BUFFALO

CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND
MILWAUKEE
ST. LOUIS

Good Shoes are an Economy

PREMIER'S REVIEW OF CABINET POLICY

Mr. Lloyd George Gives Account
of His Stewardship Since He
Formed Cabinet and Points
Out Administrative Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—On the occasion of his recent visit to Leeds, Mr. Lloyd George spoke at a meeting under the chairmanship of Lord Aire-dale, president of the Leeds Liberal Federation. In the course of that speech, which was delivered to between 3000 and 4000 people, the Premier reviewed the work of his administration since the day in December, 1916, when he was called upon by the King to form a Cabinet for the purpose of conducting the war.

After describing the actual condition of the war on land and at sea, at the time of taking office, as well as the growing losses from submarines, he said: "When the government fell, believe me, there was no one anxious to take its place. So far from there being a scramble for the chief place we were all anxious to pass it on to some one else, and I wish that some of those who suggest the contrary had been present at those interviews when we were trying to consider who should undertake the responsibility. There was no eagerness displayed for the post. Every man knew, and knew too well, what a terrible responsibility would be cast upon the man who had the post. I have seen patriotic men, who knew the facts, who were not tainted in the least with pacifism, come to the conclusion that victory was impossible, and that it would end in a draw. That was the condition under which the sovereign invited me to form a government, and I don't mind telling you I did it, I wasn't with fear, but I did it with trembling. I did it with anxiety, but I did it, knowing that it was my bounden duty to do my bit."

"But inasmuch as there is a good deal of criticism of that poor administration of mine, I would like to tell you one or two things we did. The first thing was to reinforce men of political experience by including men whose experience was purely in business and in affairs, and it gave a very good mixture. That was a new experiment, and I claim it was a success. We had, for the first time, an Imperial War Cabinet, where you had the representatives of the whole Empire. The great dominions and the great Empire of India all sat round the same table to concert together as to the means of victory. That was a new experiment, but it is going to last. How have these men worked? I say without hesitation that they put new life, new energy and new inspiration into every department which they undertook."

"Take the submarine menace, which was the most formidable menace we had to meet. If Germany had succeeded in her submarine warfare, the war would have been hopelessly lost. You could not have sent your troops to France, and you could not have fed the troops who were there. France would have been cut off from the world. The Americans could not have got there, and Germany would have ruled the earth from ocean to ocean, and she knew it. On the other hand, if that submarine warfare had not succeeded, Britain in the end, with her sea power, was bound to win. The first thing, therefore, that we concentrated upon was beating the submarine campaign. Look at what these men did. First of all, they brought the whole of our shipping under control, instead of nearly half of it as you had before. What was the result? Although millions of tons of shipping had been sunk, you have got more essential commodities into this country than you had before. Why? Because it was good business management at headquarters. Imports were restricted, and only essentials were brought here. Ships were built. We did not build as many ships as we would like; we did not build as many ships as we expected. But this year, with less labor, we have built between three and four times as many ships as in the year before we came into office."

"The food supplies were worked up. The rationing system was set up, and let me say this of Lord Rhonda's rationing system, that it abolished queues. It so distributed food that there was no difference between the rich and the poor. The Germans themselves, in an official report, had two or three months before the war was over, called attention to the system in Britain and pointed out how superior it was to their system. Then attention was given to the home production of food. When we came in, home production was down by hundreds of thousands of acres. We had to take many men away from the fields into the battlefield. In spite of that, this year, compared with 1916, there were 4,000,000 more acres under cultivation than we had in that year. That is something for which those who organized this agricultural production have a good right to feel pleased and proud."

"Then the submarine itself was dealt with. The convoy system was set up for the first time, so as to make it difficult, and even impossible for the submarine to attack our ships. That saved millions of tons, and thousands of gallant lives of our sailors. Then there were devices for destroying submarines. Gradually, month by month, we were chasing them with these new designs, pursuing them, hunting them through the deep, and you have no notion of the persistency, the skill, the daring, the endurance which have been put by the British sailor into the hunting of this wild animal. Hidden in the deep, night and day, sunshine and storm, up in the frozen waters of the north, in the tor-

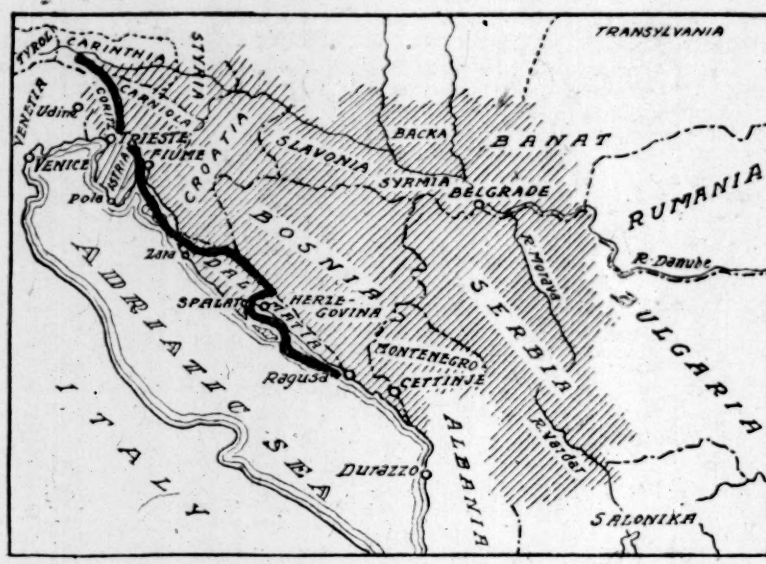
rid waters of the south, east, and west, ocean, gulf, strait, and bay, through the months day by day, hour by hour without ceasing, hunting, chasing, pursuing, fighting, and destroying, until at last this pest was got completely under. Believe me, in the whole of their glorious history the British seamen have never been greater than in the last five years."

After alluding to the wisdom of carrying the war to the Balkans, which had been described as a "side-show," but which had seen the downfall of the enemy, Mr. Lloyd George continued: "I need not tell you about March 21, how, when that great crisis came, men were hurried across the Channel, how a cable was sent to President Wilson—I shall never forget that morning when I sent a cable to President Wilson telling him what the facts were, and how it was essential that we should get American help at the speediest possible rate, inviting him to send 120,000 infantrymen and machine gunners per month to Europe, and if he did that, we would do our best to help to carry them. I sent that telegram across to Lord Reading, and the following day came a telegram from President Wilson: 'Send your ships across and we will send the 120,000 men.' Then I invited Sir Joseph Maclay, the Shipping Controller, to 10, Downing Street, and said: 'Send every ship you can.' They were all engaged in essential trades, because we were cut down right to the bone. There was nothing that was not essential. We said, 'This is the time for taking risks.' We ran risks with our food, we ran risks with essential raw materials. We said, 'The thing to do is to get these men across at all hazards.' America sent 1,900,000 men across, and out of that number 1,100,000 were carried by the British mercantile marine. The good old ships of Britain—the ships which have saved the liberty of the world many a time, saved it in the days of Queen Elizabeth, saved it in the days of Louis XIV, saved it in the days of Napoleon, saved it in the days of Kaiser Wilhelm II."

"It is a change from December, 1916, a change from the days when at the end of the year we were in a balance-sheet, and found Germany had acquired more allied territory than she had before, that a new ally had fallen, and that another ally was tottering to her fall, and that Germany was advancing ruthlessly along from conquest to conquest. That was the story up to the end of December, 1916. What is the story today? Every German submarine is in a British port today. The best battleships and cruisers and torpedo-boats of Germany are now, with lowered flags, under the surveillance of British seamen in British harbors; and the British Army, which has fought so gallantly, the British Army, which has fought with a heroism which the world has never matched, not as in the wars of old, where you had a great battle, and another great battle three months afterward, and in between marches and perhaps sieges, but one constant strain upon the nerve, upon the strength, upon the endurance, upon the courage, upon the fearlessness of the heart of man—for four years the British Army went through it, and to victory—that army, after years of fighting and of suffering, is today, at this hour, marching to the Rhine. Well, it is a great story—a great story. It is due to the valor, to the endurance of our troops and our sailors. But valor is in vain if there is disorganization, lack of direction, absence of vision, no energy behind the armies. You must give the army a chance as well as the navy, and that is all I claim for the men who worked with me during 1917 and 1918."

"But I am told we are a very reactionary government, and certain names are always quoted as the bogey man of progress. They say, 'Can you expect any good to come out of any government that has Mr. So-and-so and Lord So-and-so in it?' Well, 'by the fruits shall ye know them.' We have had three governments during this war—three governments. I have been a member of the three. In fact, I may tell you one curious fact. I am the only minister who has been a minister—the only minister in Europe who has been a minister from the first day of the war to this hour. They have gone in England. They have gone in France, and in Austria, and in Germany. They were changing constantly. I do not claim that it is the cause of the survival of the fittest; all I can say is, that I am the only man who remains in the boat. I have been a member of three governments during the war. What is the record of the first two? I cannot recall a single progressive measure passed by either of the first two governments. There was not a single one. Then comes this reactionary government, and let us see what it has done."

"First of all, there is the Franchise Bill. Seven millions of women enfranchised for the first time. There is only one thing that will prove that women are not fit for it, and that is that they do not exercise it. Having got this power, a power which they can use for improving the conditions of life for their own household, for their homes and for their children, it is a trust which they ought to exercise. Seven millions of women enfranchised for the first time—not bad for a reactionary government. The whole franchise put on a basis which makes this country for the first time a really democratic country. What is the next thing? Two of the most progressive and democratic education measures that have been carried for the last 50 years—the English Bill of Mr. Fisher and the Scottish Bill of Mr. Munro. Look at those two bills. I tell you they are going to leave a mark on the history of Britain. They are going to give equal chances to the children of those who cannot afford to spend money on education just the same as the children of those who have got money to spend. There is going to be an equal opportunity for all, and that the lad of brains can as easily get up to the top under those measures from the lowest rung of the ladder as he could if he belonged to the middle class or to what is known



The Jugo-Slav Countries

Showing solid block of territories of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes proposed to be united in one nationality. Land lying between heavy black line and Adriatic represents disputed territory.

as the upper class. Equal opportunities for all children. Those two bills were carried by a reactionary government. "Then there was the agricultural laborer in the South of England. I do not know about Yorkshire, but in the South of England the wages ranged from 12s. to 15s. and 16s. a week. Think of maintaining a family on that. It was a scandal. Before the war I was doing my best to create a little disturbance in this country to call attention to these wages, and to try to get some means of raising them. Here comes this government. In the middle of a great war we fix a minimum wage for the agricultural laborer. We set up a wages board to consider what we can live on; and these men in the south of England, who were getting 15s., 16s., or 17s. a week, are now getting between 30s. and 40s. a week."

"What else has this government done? The compulsory cultivation of land which has not been properly used, which means that you have in legislation for the first time a recognition of the principle that land is not to be used at the whim of any individual, but is to be used for the benefit of the whole community."

Mr. Lloyd George concluded a stirring speech by exhorting his hearers to determine, one and all, with one heart, one purpose, and one resolve, to see that England is elevated to a condition and level such as no one has ever seen her on before.

REPATRIATION OF BRITISH PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
THE HAGUE, Holland.—Since the signing of the armistice hundreds and sometimes thousands of prisoners arrived in Holland from German war prisoners' camps, and a commission had to be formed in Holland to cope with the task of repatriation.

Some came by train, others by Rhine barges, many streamed over the frontier on foot. This invasion by prisoners and refugees thus raised a very serious problem for the Dutch Government to face, and taxed its organization to the utmost. The Dutch authorities rendered every assistance in regard to the repatriation of British and other prisoners of war, and but for their zealous efforts the difficulties confronting the British Repatriation Commission would have been much greater than they were.

When the pressing nature of the matter became known, Sir Walter Townley, British Minister at The Hague, set to work with characteristic energy to cope with it. He has been the backbone of the whole undertaking. Thanks to him and his Repatriation Commission, consisting of General Bruce, Captain Brocklebank, R.N., and Mr. Maxse, British Consul-General, between 25,000 and 26,000 British prisoners were received, of whom between 16,000 and 17,000 were sent to England. The system of collecting prisoners at the Dutch frontier-posts on their arrival and transferring them to concentration camps, where they were housed, and received every attention at these centers. In some cases, as at Groningen and Leeuwarden, their quarters were the barracks previously used for British interned. The process of repatriation took about a fortnight. Eleven ships were employed in this service, so that transport continued without interruption.

Although some prisoners reached Holland in a state of deplorable destitution, they were received clean, clothed, and all other necessities for decent living. The German Government expressed the wish that one or two members of the British Commission should go to Berlin to help in arranging for the transport of prisoners out of the country. But this has so far not been found to be practicable.

SURRENDER OF VON LETTOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—In connection with the surrender of the commander of the German East African forces, General von Lettow, the rounding up of the last of the German resistance was effected under great difficulties. The German commander had been driven out of German territory and finally took refuge in Northern Rhodesia. The actual capitulation did not take place before the force had done a great deal of damage in British territory. Von Lettow surrendered on the Chambesi River, in Northern Rhodesia, where the German commander gave himself up to Mr. H. C. Croad, the magistrate at Kasama. Von Lettow's force at the finish consisted of 150 Europeans, about 1100 Askari, and 3000 carriers and followers. These had to be fed by their captors before they could be sent away.

THE COUNTRY OF JUGO-SLAVS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

For the majority of people the Jugo-Slav question came in with the war. On the other hand, however, it has not gone out with it, but is destined to play an enduring part in the political destinies of Europe. Jugo-Slavia stands in the way for new and permanent nationality of the Serbians, Slovenes and Croats, speaking a kindred tongue, and dwelling as far north as Austrian Styria and as far south as Albania. Before the war, the Croats and Slovenes had not a friend among the nations of Europe. Today, the world is preparing to receive them into the family of nations, and to recognize that the Jugo-Slavs, forming the essence of the Near-Eastern problem, hold in their hands at the same time the threads of the Far-Eastern as well as the Western problems.

A glance at the map shows that the Jugo-Slav lands, comprising portions of the Dalmatian Coast, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slavonia, Croatia, Carinthia, Carinthia, and Montenegro, to say nothing of Serbia proper, form one continuous, unbroken territorial block. But instead of representing one homogeneous province, the Jugo-Slavia under the Hapsburgs was shared between the two halves of the monarchy, and incidentally subdivided into 11 administrative and 14 legislative. The 11 administrative units were Croatia-Slavonia, Rijeka (Fiume), Dalmatia, Istria, the city and district of Trieste, Gorizia, Trieste, Carniola, Carinthia, Styria, the Jugo-Slav districts of Hungary proper, and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

To go back for a moment to remote history. The story of the territory of Jugo-Slavia begins, broadly speaking, with Illyria, the name of an administrative district. The inhabitants in those days were termed Illyrians and bore no relation to the Slavs of our time. In the Fourth Century B. C. they had spread along the east coast of the Adriatic and the adjacent islands, and penetrated to the western parts of Macedonia as far south as the Epirus. Philip of Macedonia conquered the territory down to the modern River Drino, and thus arose the two divisions of Illyria Graeca and Illyria Barbaria. The former, now Albania, was subsequently incorporated with Macedonia, and the Illyrians, later becoming notorious as pirates, came into collision with the Romans, who brought them under subjection.

We next hear of the country of the Illyrians, under the name of Dalmatia, which formed the southern part of the diocese of Illyricum, and extended as far north as the Danube. It included the modern Croatia, nearly the whole of Bosnia, Dalmatia, Herzegovina, Montenegro and the northern part of Albania. Centuries after the Slavic hordes from the Dnieper had settled in the Balkan peninsula, and the territories had become recognized as Slavic ones, the name Illyria was raised from oblivion. By a decree of Napoleon I, 1809, the dominion known as the Illyrian provinces was taken by him out of the territories ceded from Austria. They comprised Carniola, part of Carinthia, most of Croatia, Dalmatia, Istria and Fiume. At Napoleon's fall, these provinces were united in a kingdom under the Austrian Emperor. Some modifications were made in its boundaries. There were two governments, those of Laibach and Trieste, the latter being the capital. This arrangement continued until 1849, when the kingdom was subdivided for administrative purposes into the duchies of Carinthia and Carniola, and the coast district of Gorizia, Gradisca, Istria and Trieste.

The provinces and the eleven administrative units which were subsequently formed out of them by Austria-Hungary had, with the exception of Fiume and the Jugo-Slav districts of Hungary proper, nothing better than mock diets. The government of Fiume was little better than a municipal council, and the Hungarian districts shared the legislation of the Budapest Parliament. The Diet of Bosnia-Herzegovina had no legislative powers, and was created with the deliberate intention of deceiving Europe. It was only too evident that the object of this parceling out was to divide the Jugo-Slavs into a series of watertight compartments, so as to estrange one section from the other and to effectually prevent their unification. At times the Jugo-Slavs tried to come to terms with their oppressors, and to induce them to establish such conditions as would give to the Jugo-Slavs a free political, cultural and economic development. But the two dominant nations, the Germans and the Magyars, although a minority in the monarchy, never consented to sacrifice a jot or little of their hegemony as a conces-

sion to democracy or for the rebuilding of the Austro-Hungarian State on better and truer lines. Thus, liberty and unity grew to be a national dogma for all the Jugo-Slavs wherever they lived.

To the general public, it has been a matter of doubt as to whether the future Jugo-Slav territory would form a unit with Serbia so as to constitute the Greater Serbia of Pan-Serbian dreams, or without it. But the declaration of Corfu leaves no doubt in the matter. The Jugo-Slav state as contemplated under that declaration would aim at nothing less than a union of all the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The constitution of this Greater Serbia would be a "democratic and parliamentary monarchy," under the Karagorgevic dynasty, which has always shared the ideals and feelings of the nation in placing above everything else the national liberty and will at its head. The actual name of the state would be the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and the title of the sovereign would be the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Since that declaration the president of the former Jugo-Slav Parliamentary group of the Reichsrat, and several members of the Agram National Council met in Switzerland the representatives of the Serbian Government and the Jugo-Slav committee in London and agreed with Mr. Pashitch, Serbian Prime Minister, that all the territories "inhabited in compact masses by the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes" outside the present kingdom of Serbia" should form with that country a single indivisible state.

Thus, there may soon come into being a democratically constituted Greater Serbia that represents no mere monarchical aggrandizement but a kingdom born of Austria's dismemberment and voluntarily created out of the hard-won freedom of the race—a kingdom in which the ancient Serbian tongue is spoken, which will have rugged Montenegro as its Southern bulwark and old and new Serbia the main stay and rallying point, still facing that Orient whence has come the barbarian despoiler throughout the ages.

Only along the line of the coast, over which the flag of the Venice of the Doges once flew, is there encountered that racial problem, common throughout Eastern Europe, due to the presence of enclaves of peoples in detached and apparently isolated national groups. For that reason, portions of the coast constitute disputed territory, as the heavy black line shows, and is probable that the ultimate partition will be a matter for definite determination at the Peace Conference.

ADMIRAL WEMYSS ON GERMAN DOWNFALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—At the two-hundred and fifty-fourth anniversary festival of the Royal Scottish Corporation in London, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss was the principal speaker. Speaking for the imperial forces, he said that in the war he had seen deeds performed which no sailor could witness without emotion. Whether it were in Gallipoli, in Mesopotamia, at Salonika, or elsewhere, the admiration they felt for their brethren in the army was beyond his expression; it required some one more silver-tongued than himself to say what he felt. As a Scotsman he could not express his feeling when he heard the homely Scots tongue among these men. His countrymen were, it had been said, second to none, and in truth were worthily represented in the war in all parts of the world.

It was a truism that the war could not have been won—nay, it could not have been conducted—if it were not for the British Navy. That vast coordination of naval force made the campaigns in Mesopotamia, in Gallipoli, in Palestine, in France possible. It was the silent pressure exercised by the Grand Fleet which made possible the transport of troops from overseas for the support of our allies. No doubt it had been a disappointment to many that the Grand Fleet had not had the chance of that actual prototype display some people expected; but the Grand Fleet had reduced the German Fleet to a position from which it could never again emerge. Perhaps a sort of Trafalgar in the North Sea might be imagined, and after that it was possible to imagine that the German Fleet, though beaten, might emerge, and after the extraordinary doings of the last three weeks could anybody imagine that the German

Court Square Store

"INTERURBAN CENTER"
In Springfield's Convenient Shopping Center

Here you will find complete stocks of the new seasonal merchandise marked at a price within the reach of all.

COURT SQUARE STORE

Announcing Opening
Jan. 2, 1919, of

Guilford's Silk Store

L. E. GUILFORD, Proprietor
JOHNSON BOOKSTORE BUILDING
389 MAIN STREET
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

HALL'S

the quality store for China, Sheffield Silver, Cut Glass, Sterling Plate and Lamps
CHARLES HALL, Inc.
The Hall Bldg., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

fleet could for generations emerge? He had experienced extraordinary feelings during the last few weeks. The more the position was realized, the more he was convinced that the bloodless victory gained had been greater than any won by any nation. There were other departments of the naval service where work contributed to the results—the mine-sweepers, the patrol service round our coasts, which enabled the mercantile marine to carry on; these were people to whom honor was due for the work they had done. Did their difficulties end with the last gun fired? He was not sure. He spoke as a practical man, not as a politician. Success brought difficulties as well as the struggle for it, and among them two questions exercised the minds of men. The one was "Freedom of the Seas," the other "A League of Nations." The seas had always been free in peace time. But it was difficult to imagine how, out of the realm of the idealist, they could be free in war time. Far be it from him to belittle the idea of a League of Nations. Sailors and soldiers had seen too much of the horrors of war not to welcome peace. He was certain that if a peace conference consisted of admirals and generals, then peace for all time would be assured. The idea of a League of Nations was not a new one. At the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, Abbé St. Pierre put forward such a project, but it came to nothing. In 1795, Immanuel Kant published his ideas on the subject, and indeed the Holy Alliance originated in the idea. History tended to show that after such an upheaval as had been passed through, humanity tried to find a way to prevent a recurrence of such wars. He did not know whether the human race had yet arrived at an age when nations would be prepared to give up sovereignty, and their self-government, and put themselves into the hands of an international commission. If that age had arrived, then they might be assured of perpetual peace; but they could not attain it quickly, and before there was a time of many problems. During that time the best guarantee mankind had been able to devise, for the peace of the world and security of freedom, was the power of the British Navy. In all sincerity it could be said that the power of the navy had never been abused in time of peace, and never dishonored in time of war.

BRITISH MILK CONTROL PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—At the annual meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture at the Surveyors Institution, a report of the council was presented by the president, Lord Selborne, in which it was stated that some who had grasped the vital nature of the industry were putting forward proposals so revolutionary, or academic, that apparently those whose livelihood depended upon home production might have to fight for their existence. It was certain that reconstruction, as conceived in some quarters, would threaten the prosperity if not the actual existence of the agricultural industry.

ADMIRAL WEMYSS ON GERMAN DOWNFALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—At the two-hundred and fifty-fourth anniversary festival of the Royal Scottish Corporation in London, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss was the principal speaker. Speaking for the imperial forces, he said that in the war he had seen deeds performed which no sailor could witness without emotion. Whether it were in Gallipoli, in Mesopotamia, at Salonika, or elsewhere, the admiration they felt for their brethren in the army was beyond his expression; it required some one more silver-tongued than himself to say what he felt. As a Scotsman he could not express his feeling when he heard the homely Scots tongue among these men. His countrymen were, it had been said, second to none, and in truth were worthily represented in the war in all parts of the world.

It was a truism that the war could not have been won—nay, it could not have been conducted—if it were not for the British Navy. That vast coordination of naval force made the campaigns in Mesopotamia, in Gallipoli, in Palestine, in France possible. It was the silent pressure exercised by the Grand Fleet which made possible the transport of troops from overseas for the support of our allies. No doubt it had been a disappointment to many that the Grand Fleet had not had the chance of that actual prototype display some people expected; but the Grand Fleet had reduced the German Fleet to a position from which it could never again emerge. Perhaps a sort of Trafalgar in the North Sea might be imagined, and after that it was possible to imagine that the German Fleet, though beaten, might emerge, and after the extraordinary doings of the last three weeks could anybody imagine that the German

MEEKINS, PACKARD & WHEAT

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

43rd Annual Sale of Floor-coverings

An occasion of exceptional character which permits of selection from our entire stock of rugs and linoleums at most unusual price savings.

Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Our January Sale of New Undermuslins

OPENS TO-DAY

—In Lingerie
—Philippine Embroidered
—and Silks

Offering extraordinary values in large, entirely new stocks of usual Forbes & Wallace qualities.

Special Collections of Choice
Philippine Undergarments

Made and Embroidered by Hand

\$1.98 \$2.98 \$3.98

Muslin Underwear, Second Floor

FORBES & WALLACE

D. H. Brigham & Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Furs Marked Down

Although the wholesale prices of all furs are steadily advancing our entire remaining stock of

Brigham Quality Furs

is now offered at much below today's regular prices.

MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"
Springfield, Mass.

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Now in Progress

Our January Clearaway
of Winter Apparel

tual existence of the agricultural industry.

Speaking of the Small Holdings and Allotments Bill, Lord Strachan said there was an entirely new method proposed for the payment for land compulsorily acquired. It was not to be paid for in cash or government securities, but by a form of rent charge that had only a county council guarantee behind it. There was great danger that county council securities would depreciate, but in spite of that the security would have to be accepted at par value. With regard to the control of milk, he said, it had been intimated to him that the government proposed to take over the control of milk altogether.

Mr. Middleton said in cases where there was a shortage of milk the fault lay with the local food committee. In the event of control, he said, milk would be at least one penny a quart dearer to cover the cost of administration. Mr. Hinkes declared that the shortage had been entirely caused by the Food Controller. Mr. Clynes, he considered, had played into the hands of the London milk combine. It was not likely, he said, that farmers would raise milk for an ungrateful public at a less price than it cost them to get it. The more government control there was, the less the production. They must tell the government that they would not supply milk if there was to be any government control.

Lord Bledisloe said he had reason to believe there would be an attempt to take control of the milk supply, but he did not think it would be done by the Ministry of Food.

MR. HURLEY ON SHIPPING ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Mr. Edward N. Hurley, member of the United States War Cabinet and chairman of the Shipping Board, who at the time of writing is in this country with the object, among others, of effecting an international standardization of wages, has made several interesting statements with regard to the shipping situation. "In a recent interview, according to The Times, he said: The war had had the effect of bringing the associated nations closer together in their understandings and points of view. The United States had built ships at the fastest of the Allies. She had built them at a very heavy cost—a cost which would not have been profitable or practicable in times of peace. In competing with the markets of the world, all that could be desired by any nation was fair and sportsmanlike rivalry. The competition of the United States, Great Britain could be assured, would always be a very friendly competition. Cooperation should be the order of the day. The United States had placed a ban on monopolies, and it was hoped that the era of monopolies and exclusion from any market had passed. There was room enough for all, and one of the objects of a League of Nations would be to keep one nation from attempting to 'crowd another off the sidewalk.' British sportsmanship had been based on this plan, and the League of Nations should be based upon it."

Albert Steiger Company

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"A Store of Specialty Shops"

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Annual Mid-Winter Sale of Knit Underwear

"Forrest Mills," "Richelieu," "Bede" and Other Makes

Our annual sale of knit underwear comes just in time for winter weather and offers exceptional savings in women's and children's high-grade cotton and wool underwear of well-known makes. The reductions range from 25 per cent to 50 per cent less than the regular prices.

Haynes & Company

always reliable

346-348 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A Fine Haynes Opportunity for Men Who Need Suits for Present or Future Wear

Here are suits of every type—Young Men's, Dress and Semi-Dress Suits, and Young Men's Suits with all the latest styles, smartness of design that young men demand.

\$26.50 Haynes Suits. Now \$13.25

\$30.00 Haynes Suits. Now \$15.00

\$27.50 Haynes Suits. Now \$13.75

\$28.50 Haynes Suits. Now \$14.25

\$30.00 Haynes Suits. Now \$15.00

\$47.50 and \$45 Haynes Suits. Now \$23.75

The Fifth Ward Market

C. A. WRIGHT

473 State Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Maynard Coal Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty"

Tel. 180 or 5652

NEW 'MIDDLE PARTY' URGED FOR IRELAND

Sir Horace Plunkett Believes That
Between Extremists of North
and South Is a Demand for
Moderate or "Middle Party"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In the course of an interesting letter to the press, Sir Horace Plunkett makes some striking statements upon the condition of Ireland, which he describes as one of "political humiliation." Only to a small corner of their country were the ideals for which the Allies fought to be applied. "For the rest of us," Sir Horace continues, "our behavior has been such that we are beyond the pale. We are, however, told that, if we conduct ourselves with such decorum that the Viceroy can give us a certificate of good conduct, we may, at some indefinite period, be rewarded with the partition of our country."

He goes on to allude to the stumbling block created by the Ulster attitude, and to tell what he terms "the plain truth about the coercion of Ulster."

"Physical coercion has not for generations been applied to Ulster, and never will be applied. No body of Irish opinion that counts thinks it right, desires it, or imagines that any settlement lies that way. Moral coercion, however, ought to be applied to Ulster. As it is, Ulster does not hesitate to apply it to the government who pass it on to the rest of Ireland in the shape of forcible coercion. If, at the gravest crisis in the war, which happened to synchronize with the presentation of the 'convention' report, the government had had the moral courage to make the right appeal to Ulster, I personally believe Ireland would have been brought as enthusiastically into the war as she was kept indifferently out of it. All that was needed was to call upon Ulster to relieve the government of a pledge exacted at the hour of the Empire's peril by threat of civil war, and, in the highest interests of war and peace, to give a fair trial to an all-Ireland settlement. There could have been added, with the hearty accord of the South and West, any reasonable safeguards the northern community might demand for the protection of its special interests. This moral coercion would have been effective, because it would have been supported by democratic opinion throughout the world."

"The situation thus created is, at any rate, simple. The government divides the population into three sections: The extremists of the North, who are fostered; the extremists of the South, who are coerced; and the moderate men everywhere, who are ignored. The bitter cry of this last section is beginning to be heard in a call for a 'Middle Party,' and this letter is in response to a suggestion from several quarters that I should attempt its organization. If a political leader were the need of the hour, I should certainly be the last to step into the breach; never was I less inclined to involve myself in political controversy; indeed, I had planned a rest in preparation for future work. But personal consideration must be put aside and even prudence cast to the winds in view of the dangers which lie ahead of us, the reality and imminence of which seem to be imperfectly understood."

The situation in Ireland, he thinks, will be hopeless "unless steps are taken to utilize the latent force of political sanity and constructive ability which exists in that large community who have hitherto taken little or no part in national politics, and in consequence are now ignored." And then he declares:

"I do not think the body of citizens I have in mind have been waiting in public spirit so much as in opportunity. I do, however, urge our commercial and industrial classes, on grounds alike of public policy and private interest, to adopt a new attitude to the public life of our country. They have not omitted to organize for mutual protection in their several industrial and commercial undertakings; but they have never developed their organization to a point where, should the need arise, they could take effective political action. Such a need now exists, and it has not arisen only out of the alarming state of the country, but from the far more important reason that participation to a greater extent than ever before, in our political affairs is urgently required by a tendency of world politics to which far too little attention has been given."

"For what is the position as it affects Ireland? At least nine-tenths of our products find a market in the United Kingdom. Most of the raw materials required in our industry are derived from the natural resources of the British Empire. At Westminster will be decided the allocation of these raw materials, which will presumably go first of all to the people of these islands, next to their allies and neutrals; last to their former enemies. The state is now acting as a wholesale merchant for most of the agricultural produce we export. It will probably continue to regulate shipping, and naturally will give priority of service to friendly communities. British capital and British goods will both be important factors in determining the part our west coast harbors are to play in making Ireland the gateway of the Old World to the New. If three-quarters of the people are by their own choice, unrepresented in the British Parliament, the world will not credit us with either political or economic sense. The most ignorant peasant would regard such a policy as tantamount to staying away from a fair where his pigs and poultry were bought and sold."

"What in these circumstances, which so urgently call for action, can

be accomplished by the moderate men of the country? I do not think it would be wise to start a new party for direct political action. To constitute such a party now would make confusion worse confounded. What I suggest is the formation of an association open to all, whatever their divergence as to detail, who believe in a self-governing, united Ireland within the Empire. Its platform would have two main planks. It would resist partition by every legitimate means, and it would do all in its power to safeguard the interests of the whole, and not merely of a part of Ireland in all matters relating to national reconstruction. My own belief is that an examination of partition in its economic, social, educational, and religious bearings would suffice to drive it from the field of practical politics. Since, however, the positive constructive work in connection with reconstruction problems would predominate in the activities of this body, I suggest that it be called the Irish Reconstruction Association."

"I need only add that if a sufficient number of my countrymen communicate in the press, or to me personally, their general agreement with the views above set forth, and their willingness to support such an association as I have suggested, I will ask a few representative men to join me in taking the necessary steps toward its immediate formation."

NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In an interview with a representative of the Central News, Mr. Emil Davies, chairman of the Railway Nationalization Society, expressed the view that railway nationalization was bound to come, whatever government was in power. For one thing, he said, it was the only possible solution of the labor unrest which became dangerous before the war; and, furthermore, the public would not stand any further rise in rates and fares merely to enable a number of separate and unequal companies to continue to distribute dividends when it was obvious that they could only be worked efficiently as one unit.

Mr. Davies referred to the wide and active propaganda which has been carried on by his society. Six years ago, he said, the society had affiliated to it only four trade unions; now its membership included approximately 500 trade unions, cooperative societies, trade councils, etc., representing over 4,000,000 electors. Only one Chamber of Commerce, he said, had thus far declared its adhesion to the movement.

The Nationalization Bill, prepared by the society, Mr. Davies pointed out, provides for the acquisition of all railway stocks and shares at their mean market price during the 12 years which ended six months prior to the introduction of the bill, the purchase price to be paid in five per cent coupon stock in such fashion that the holder of railway stock would receive as much of the government stock as he could have bought had he been paid out in cash.

Thus, the holder of £100 Great Western ordinary stock would receive £91 7s. of government 5-per cent stock which would represent a market value equivalent to that which his railway stock possessed prior to Mr. Churchill's recent announcement of nationalization. The present quotation of the stock is £90. This would cost only £4 1s. 4d. interest per annum, as compared with £5 15s. which the holder of Great Western ordinary received as a dividend, but which dividend, it had to be remembered, had only been possible by virtue of the government guarantee of pre-war profits. With a state system, Mr. Davies said, he looked for a labor upheaval only about once in every three years, as compared with one every three months if the railways were left in the hands of the companies.

Questioned as to prospects of increased fares and rates under government ownership, Mr. Davies expressed the opinion that superior state credit, with the ability to raise additional capital more cheaply than the companies, unified working, the pooling of all rolling stock and the abolition of privately owned wagons, would result in the saving of several millions per annum, which would go a long way to meet the increased wages bill and the increased cost of materials. "In the present state of affairs," he said, "the efforts of the state railway system will probably be directed toward balancing the receipts with the expenditure, after allowing for a small sinking fund which gradually will extinguish the debt, although the companies themselves do nothing in this direction. It will not be wise to aim at profits; the financial and commercial position that will confront us during the next few years, national as well as individual, will be such as to render transport at cost an absolute necessity."

AMERICAN TRADE EDITORS ABROAD

Delegation on Visit to Great Britain
Is Struck by Careful Attention
Given Welfare of Workers—Factories Object Lessons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Just prior to their leaving England, a number of American trade editors were entertained at Printing House Square, by Lord Northcliffe and a notable company, including Lord Devonport, Lord Incheape, Lord Desborough and Sir John Ellerman assembled to meet them. The visiting journalists had already had the opportunity of inspecting many of the leading British industrial concerns and seeing something of the extent of the war effort of British manufacturers and workpeople.

Mr. Beacroft, one of the visiting editors, in the course of an admirable speech, said:

"We have been amazingly impressed with your war factories. I can only speak of one kind of factory—but from all the other members of our party I have heard nothing but the same words used—the new factories which have sprung up in your country because of the war. I spent several months in England several years ago and the comparisons which it is possible to draw after visiting 10 or 12 factories connected with the aeroplane, and truck industries, and the wonderful growth of the industries in this country. The most amazing thing we have observed in the great war industries is the great attention you have given to the workers. A great many of your factories are object lessons to the world. During the dark days of this week we have been in huge factories, some employing 10,000 and 20,000 workers, and the lighting conditions were so good that not a single electric light was necessary. In the great period of rivalry and competition which is ahead of us, that will work toward greater productivity of the worker. We must take a greater interest in the worker than we have ever done before, because we want greater efficiency out of him. We want him to live a fuller life, and believe that in proportion as he does that he will be more efficient."

"We were almost astounded to see the educational work going on in certain factories. We met with great technical societies for education, not only of the heads of departments, but of all those who worked in the factories. We saw boys and girls in the public and high schools for a longer period they will become more efficient workers than they have been in the past. It would be a mistake if after the war we went along in certain channels as we did before, and built up conditions that might bring about a recurrence of what happened in 1914. We want to make that impossible. The industries of the different nations must understand each other better. There is an opportunity for cooperation in industry, with great results."

"We are mostly concerned in our country with the wage problem. Wages have gone up in many industries 125 per cent in the last three years, and in some industries higher. Our living costs have increased 62 per cent in some industries, in others more. That means that a great deal of surplus money has flowed into the pockets of the wage-earners. We are glad that in the majority of American industries there is no desire to revert to the old pre-war wage scale. This has been a war of industries; industries have done their part as it was never thought possible for them to do it, and the reconstruction work for the future greatness of our people will largely depend on the cooperation and work of these industries. We hope the industries will get together, and we are looking forward with great pleasure at these gatherings to hear what the leaders of industry have to say on these various problems. We must pass on to higher stages of individual efficiency, and to greater production, and we must always welcome those machines and combinations of machinery which will lift the workmen up to a higher level. We have to lead the workman to see that the machine is not his enemy, but his friend. This will call for a great deal of interchange of thought. We know no better way of bringing that about than through the business press. We, who are connected with the business press in America, are very proud of it. It has done wonderful work since the war. It has taken a position of leadership. It has not been content to lag behind and merely to be a reflector of activities that have taken place. We look forward to the time when the business press of this country will be working hand in hand with the business press of America in this great leadership of industry, on which the world is so dependent for the future."

Mr. H. C. Parmelee (chemical and metallurgical engineering) said: "Ever since this war took place there have been three factors that have played an important part—the technical school, the magazine and the research institutions. I believe that, just in proportion as the English and American nations foster technical schools, the technical press, and the research institutions, industry and education will go together on common

ground for the mutual benefit, and we shall make progress."

"For some reason we have come to think of the German nation in terms of chemistry," continued Mr. Parmelee, "but you will search the history of chemistry in vain for a single instance in which the German has initiated any of the fundamental laws or made epoch-making discoveries. These discoveries have been made by others, and the German people have put the new ideas into practice and built great industries upon them. Through the cooperation of industry and the university I believe we have a chance of establishing ourselves more firmly and putting our industries on a sounder basis. The research institution should be encouraged, and, in so far as it is encouraged, you will make rapid progress. The three suggestions I have to make are encouragement of the university, of the technical press, and research institutions, so that industry and education can go together on a cooperative basis."

ITALIANS PROPOSE GOVERNMENT CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The proposal for calling a constituent assembly in Italy, put forward in certain quarters, seems to have little backing. It was first broached by Signor Vigna at a meeting of the parliamentary committees during the recent session, but only two committees voted in its favor, and the matter went no further, nor did it appear that much importance was attached to it. Signor Vigna, who is an independent Socialist, and has been described as a Giolittian-Socialist, based his proposal on the plea that the recovery of the hitherto unredeemed provinces completed the union of Italy and that the Italian state was founded upon a plebiscite. He asked, therefore, that the government should make provision for the calling of a constituent assembly to decide the fundamental laws of the state, according to Democratic ideas.

The matter was again brought forward at the National Congress of the Italian Socialist Union, a body founded during the war to include persons professing all varieties of Socialist opinions who were agreed as to the necessity of Italian intervention and of a vigorous prosecution of the war. This latter circumstance had the effect of promptly eliciting a letter to the executive of the Socialist Union from the two Reformist Socialist Ministers, SS. Bissolati and Berenini, disclaiming participation in that point of view. They declared that the wish expressed at the Congress of the Socialist Union necessitated their making a frank statement.

The government of which they are members have expressed their willingness, the Ministers state, to consider the reform of the suffrage. They are themselves, they declare, in favor of the widest extension of the suffrage, but they consider that an attempt to revise all their state organizations simultaneously, for which no clear necessity exists in the country which has just brought a victorious war to a close, would bring about a period of dangerous disturbances. They, therefore, hold themselves in no way bound by the different discussions of the Congress and they intend to carry on their work of political reform as Ministers at the present time and as private citizens later on.

The project for the calling of a constituent assembly, so Signor Bonomi stated, recently, in the course of an interview with a representative of the Secolo, arises from the feeling, as yet vague and indefinite, of a deeply seated renovation at work in Italian political and state life. The idea is an attractive one and finds adherents easily, the former Minister declared, but added that he hardly thought that those who proposed it realized quite what it meant. A constituent assembly, he said, was used to give a constitution to a country which had undergone a revolution, and, having overthrown its old state, had to build up another one on the ruins of the old. A constituent which preceded a revolution, however, was something else could hardly place. Nothing was impossible in history, but they must not count on improbabilities.

Therefore either one was a revolutionary, and then, logically the revolution should come before plans were made for legalizing and establishing it by means of a constituent, or else, Signor Bonomi said, one was "reformist" and then one could leave all the changes which the country wished for to the legislative assembly, elected by universal suffrage and to the next general election. They should not fear to make changes which might be considered as developments and improvements of the constitution, he declared, adding that every legislative assembly was to some extent a constituent.

AUSTRIAN INQUIRY INTO WAR GUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
THE HAGUE, Holland.—According to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung Austria is actually anticipating the work of the Allies—with what sincerity is not known—by instituting an inquiry into the war guilt of her former leaders. The investigations are being made against a number of diplomats and army commanders to place the blame for the outbreak of the world war and the conduct of the war. This inquiry will apparently be extended to the Emperor Charles, the Archdukes Frederick, Eugene, Peter Ferdinand, and Joseph Ferdinand.

The army commanders, who are Conrad von Hotzendorf, Hazi Potiorek, Dankl, Brudermann, Waldesleider, Wurm, and Pflanzer-Baltin, will be subjected to supervision, as well as various ambassadors and the high officials of the War Department who had to do with war supplies. It is said that General Auffenberg will be charged with the military investigation.

ASIATIC SHIPPING DEALS PROTESTED

Pacific Coast Labor Unions to
Petition Congress to Cancel
Building Contracts Awarded
to Yards in China and Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—While the labor unions and leaders of the Pacific Coast were still protesting against the awarding of a \$32,000,000 shipbuilding contract to Chinese yards by the United States Shipping Board, the announcement that even larger contracts had been let to Japanese yards has brought forth renewed protests from labor forces. The contracts given to Japanese yards are for the construction of 20 ships, the steel for which will be supplied from the United States. A branch of the United States Shipping Board will be established in Kobe for the supervision of the construction work, it is said.

John A. McGregor, Pacific Coast representative of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, will proceed at once to Japan as a representative of the Shipping Board, to supervise the building of the vessels.

Louis Luckenbach, a representative of large shipping interests, will also represent the Shipping Board in Japan in the undertaking. These facts were given out by Mr. McGregor. The report that the contracts were given Japanese firms because of the cheapness of labor is denied, it being stated that they were let during the war, at a time of military necessity.

The Iron Trades Council of San Francisco and vicinity, stating that it represents 35,000 citizens and workmen of the United States, passed

resolutions on Monday calling for the immediate cancellation of all shipbuilding contracts with Asiatic yards, and petitioned the government authorities to formulate at once a new shipbuilding program.

Copies of the resolution will be sent to all metal trades councils and allied unions of the Pacific Coast, which organizations will be asked to petition Congress to revoke the Asiatic shipbuilding policy.

JAPAN DECLARED IN ACCORD WITH ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—That fundamentally and on broad grounds, Japan is in full and hearty agreement with the allied governments on the subject of a just and lasting world peace, was declared in a formal statement issued by Baron Nobuaki Makino, chief of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference, shortly after the arrival of the delegation in this city late on Tuesday.

Beyond this formal statement, Baron Makino and his colleagues declined to be interviewed. Marquis Saionji, the senior peace ambassador from Japan, will join the delegation in Paris later, and is traveling by the Suez route. According to present plans, the delegation will sail on the Cunarder Carmania on Jan. 4.

On the trip from San Francisco, Baron Makino and his party of 23 delegates, attachés and secretaries were the guests of the United States, traveling on a special train, accompanied by Norman Armour of the State Department.

CARGO CARRIERS LAUNCHED
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Saucan and the Saluda, 7500-ton cargo carriers, were launched at Hog Island on Tuesday. They are 65 per cent finished.

BRITISH PROSPECTS FOR MORE SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lord Bledisloe, chairman of the royal commission on the sugar supply, with the concurrence of the Food Controller, announces forthcoming additional issues of sugar as follows:

(a) All manufacturers, holding sugar authorities and vouchers will, as from Dec. 30, have them honored to the amount of double their present face value. This will, in most cases, raise the consumption of sugar by confectioners and other manufacturers to 50 per cent of the quantity used by them in 1915.

(b) As from Dec. 30 the allowance to caterers for each cooked meal, excluding breakfasts and teas, will be raised from one-seventh of an ounce to three-fourteenths of an ounce. For the purpose of this issue the rationing order will be amended almost immediately and where a caterer has sufficient stocks of sugar in hand, he will be allowed thereupon to put his consumption at once upon the higher scale, but no additional supplies of sugar will be available until after Dec. 30.

(c) As from Jan. 27, 1919, the domestic ration will (subject to the present prospects of increased sugar supplies being realized) be raised from eight ounces to 12 ounces per head per week. This increase will apply not only to holders of ration books but also to residents in establishments which draw their supplies in bulk. Lord Bledisloe adds that an announcement recently appearing in certain newspapers as to the probability of an early reduction in the price of sugar, was incorrect and unauthorized by the royal commission.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

ANNUAL JANUARY SALE Offering Choice New Merchandise At Prices as Low as a Year Ago

AMERICAN-MADE UNDERGARMENTS

Comprehensive assortments of high-grade Undergarments in attractive styles; Fabrics are characterized by dependable wearing qualities; perfect fitting—simple or elaborate designs; new ideas cleverly expressed; finest workmanship and finish.

Domestic Underwear

Gowns of fine sheer Nainsook; lace and embroidery trimmed; various models.

1.00, 1.50, 1.95 and 2.95

Envelope Chemises, all trimmed with lace or embroidery; a large assortment of models.

1.00, 1.50 and 1.95

Chemalouns in a large assortment of trimmings and models.

1.25, 1.50, 1.95 and 2.95

Corset Covers, simply or elaborately trimmed models in a variety of styles.

50c, 65c, 85c and 1.00

Petticoats, embroidered or lace-trimmed.

1.95, 2.95 and 3.95

Pique Petticoats, straight line models; scalloped.

1.50

Bloomers of White Batiste or Flesh Color Novelty Material.

1.00

Envelope Chemises, body of Batiste; entire yoke back and front of Filet lace and blocks of hemstitched Washable Satin.

1.95

Gowns of Flesh Color Batiste, V-yoke formed of Satin ribbon and lace; ribbon shoulder straps.

1.95

Flesh Color Gown, body of Batiste; entire yoke back and front of Filet lace and blocks of hemstitched Washable Satin.

2.95

SILK PETTICOATS

All Jersey Petticoats with box plaited flounce; also Jersey top Petticoats with satin flounce; tucked and finished with foot plaiting.

5.95

Taffeta Petticoats, superior quality; solid or changeable effects.

3.65

Taffeta Petticoats, unusual models; deep flounces finished with tuckings, cordings and ruffles.

4.85

Crepe de Chine Underwear

Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine, elastic at waist line; elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon.

3.95

Night Gowns of Crepe de Chine, square neck; with trimmings of Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

4.95

Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine, square neck; with trimmings of Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

2.95

Night Gowns of Crepe de Chine, V-neck; Empire model; with trimmings of Filet lace.

4.95

Night Gowns of Flesh Color Crepe de Chine; tailored model.

3.95

Night Gowns of Flesh Color Crepe de Chine; lace-trimmed models.

4.95

Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine; elaborately lace-trimmed.

2.95

Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine.

3.95 and 4.95

Bloomers of Satin.

2.95 and 4.95

Bloomers of Crepe de Chine.

1.95 and 2.95

Bodices of Crepe de Chine or Satin.

1.00 and 1.95

PHILIPPINE UNDERWEAR

Envelope Chemises, beautifully hand-drawn and hand-embroidered on sheer Nainsook.

2.35

Night Gowns, hand-drawn and hand-embroidered on sheer Nainsook.

2.35

Night Gowns, hand-made and hand-embroidered.

2.95, 3.95 and 4.95

Envelope Chemises, hand-made and hand-embroidered.

2.95, 3.95 and 4.95

Knit Underwear

(Third Floor)

Women's Wool Mixture Ribbed Union Suits, low neck; sleeveless, knee length.

regularly 2.95, 1.95

Women's White Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, low neck; sleeveless; knee length.

regularly 1.75, 1.25

Women's Glove Silk Bloomers, pink only.

regularly 2.95, 2.45

Women's Ribbed Lisle Vests, low neck; sleeveless; regular and extra sizes.

regularly 65c, 50c

FUTURE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES

British White Paper Shows Overwhelming Desire of Natives for British Rule Throughout German Colonial Empire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England—One of the most remarkable publications issued in connection with the former German Colonial Empire is the British White Paper, containing the official correspondence relating to the wishes of the natives of the colonies as to their future government. It forms a fitting complement to the recent White Paper upon German ill-treatment of natives in Southwest Africa, extensive extracts from which were recently published in these columns. The findings of the Parliamentary Committee constituted a terrible indictment of German colonial mismanagement and of brutality toward the native population.

The present publication has not to do with a parliamentary inquiry, but a carefully collated set of letters contributed by British governors-general, administrators, governors and high commissioners all over the world upon the vital subject of what the former German native subjects think, feel and desire about their political future. Take, for instance, the communications of the Governor-General of New Zealand to the Secretary of State upon Samoa and those of the Administrator of Samoa to the Governor-General. Here is what the Governor-General says upon the matter: "My government is convinced that it is essential to retain the German colonies, and they are confident that passages above referred to correctly represent feelings of the Samoans. Moreover, they feel sure that they will be under British administration permanently. Should it be decided that the opinion of the native population should be ascertained further there can be no doubt that same verdict would be given. There appears only one way of doing so, however, viz., through the franchise of native chiefs. If a vote were taken it would be quite contrary to Samoan custom. Were it to be admitted now as a sound principle that a plebiscite should be taken it is easy to conceive that money and influence of Germans at present in Samoa would be used to the utmost to turn the Samoans from their trust in, and loyal attitude to, British justice, and were the British occupation to cease this would be accentuated."

In another letter the Governor-General says: "The high chiefs and chiefs are practically unanimous in wishing to remain under British rule. Firstly, because an English society first brought the gospel to Samoa. Secondly, because the administration has placed the badge of Samoa on the government ensign, thus showing recognition of individuality of Samoa, which the Germans did not do. Thirdly, because the faithful representing the Samoans are consulted by the administration before changes are made in the regulations and their wishes met where practicable. Fourthly, because the British officials, since the occupation, have treated them with love, and they now win cases in the courts, which was unknown formerly."

The administration of Samoa finds the natives openly expressing their pleasure or joy that the British are in occupation. They like British rule, "because it was the London Mission Society, a British society, which first introduced Christianity to Samoa, and the Samoans have constantly regretted that Britain did not take over the government of Samoa when it became impossible that they could longer exist except under the control of a European power. They are delighted with the amount of self-government they are allowed under British rule, and appreciate the justice with which their grievances are settled. Under German rule they were driven from pillar to post, their grievances were set aside for months, without reason, and their cases against each other were adjourned for months at a time, and finally settled by which ever party privately obtained the Governor's favor. For a year or longer after the occupation the Samoans were non-committal, but for some time past they have openly expressed the hope that Britain would retain control of Samoa."

So much for Samoa of the Pacific, forever associated with the name of Robert Louis Stevenson. The correspondence next refers to the subject of German rule on the western shores of Africa. There is the Cameroons, for instance, in 1916, British officers travel practically without escort; Chief Ball sends present to King George, declaring that he welcomed British rule; King Bamun petitions for it and that "Germans and all unclean things" be driven out; Giles of the West African frontier force, reports that villagers cheered British troops 1915 and complained of German atrocities; and lastly there is the Shehu Sanda of Biafra, part of the German Cameroons, writing to the British Resident: "Greetings—This is to let you know we are pleased at your coming and wish to tell you that we have suffered much from the deceitfulness of the Germans, they drove away my uncle—he left his town without sandals—they seized our people—those long in authority—men like Halifa, Jagza, Sarikin Mufli, the chiefs of Logone, Kasser and Mandara—they left nothing—now we want to be under you—God has divided the country between you and your friends—May God give us over to you—that is to the English—we will thank God for that—we want you to appoint our chiefs and helpers—you alone do what justice dictates."

But most significant and interesting of all concerning the Cameroons is the communication from the five chiefs whose spheres of influence form that part of occupied territory

of the Cameroons administered from Kwancha by the British, and who are named Mohamadu, Chief of Nassarao; Mansuru, Chief of Laro; Usumanu, Chief of Kwancha; Omuru, Chief of Dodeo; and Halilu, Chief of Gashaka. In their statement they say: "We have been assembled here in Kwancha for the last 10 days; we are shortly about to separate and return to our various districts; but, before we do, we wish to make certain statements and to ask certain questions. And we have appointed Mohamadu, Chief of Nassarao, to be our spokesman. In former days, before the war, the Germans were in occupation of our country. Fortunately, they did not come among us much until just before the war, when they established a station at Malo Kalei, close to the Yola border. For, whenever they did come, their harsh ways made us envious of our Yola neighbors, safely at peace and enjoying their liberty under British administration. During the last 10 days we five chiefs have compared notes, we have contrasted what we have known and heard of German occupation with what we have experienced for over two years now under British administration. We wish, here and now, to state that we five chiefs, with our councils and our leading citizens and village heads, have discussed the matter fully, and wish to remain forever under the British flag. We beg that the Germans be never allowed to return to our country again. And we request the political officer to so inform the great King-Emperor by letter. As to our question, Can we be assured, while we are all assembled together, that there is no cause for our present fears that possibly after the great European war is finished the Germans may return and carry into execution some of their horrible threats of vengeance, retreats uttered as they fled south before the British forces? We feel ill at ease on this point, as we have been consistently told that delimitations of boundaries and firm statements as to the European nationality of our ultimate protectors cannot be made until after this great war. We are most anxious to remain forever under British administration, and we wish this known in England."

Coming to German Southwest Africa, it is clear, from the records of the German courts, that the position of the natives in practice was far worse even than might have been expected from the theory of the criminal ordinance. Native evidence was habitually disregarded, and they were not allowed to give evidence on oath. While in punishing crimes by natives against Germans the utmost severity was shown, crimes by Germans against natives were either hushed up or treated by the courts with amazing leniency. A German magistrate writing to the Governor in 1912 attributes the prevalence of crimes of violence by Germans against natives to the fact that in such cases "the courts are absolutely useless." Executions were carried out in a manner which would have been considered brutal 200 years ago. Three out of every four natives convicted by courts in German Southwest Africa in 1912 suffered flogging, while only one native was whipped out of every 150 convicted in the Union. In Southwest Africa the total number of natives flogged exceeded the total number of natives whipped in the same year in the Union where the native population is 20 times as large. Moreover, while the rattan is prescribed in the Union, and punishment rarely exceeds 12 strokes, a long sjambok was habitually used by the Germans and as many as 50 strokes could be given.

The wishes of the natives for their future are unanimous in being bitterly opposed to retrocession. If the country is restored to the Germans the chiefs declare that the tribes must leave before the restoration and seek sanctuary in British territory.



The Great White Horse, Ipswich

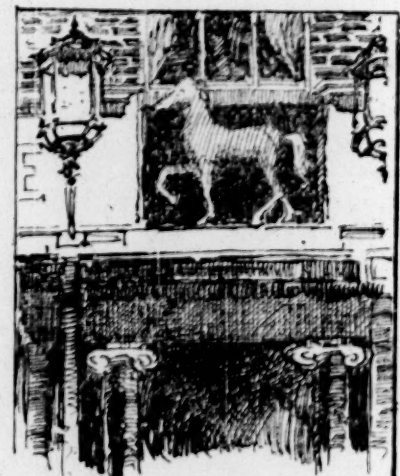
FAMOUS DICKENSIAN INNS

The Great White Horse, Ipswich
By B. W. Matz, editor of The Dickensian

Other articles in this series have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 21, Nov. 30, and Dec. 15.

IV
"In the main street of Ipswich, on the left-hand side of the way, a short distance after you have passed through the open space fronting the Town Hall, stands an inn known far and wide by the appellation of the Great White Horse, rendered the more conspicuous by a stone statue of some rampaging animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an insane cart horse, which is elevated above the principal door."

With these identical words, Dickens reproduces his readers to, and indicates precisely, the position of the famous Great White Horse Inn at Ipswich, and a visitor to the popular city of Suffolk need have no better guide to the spot than the novelist. Here will be a little surprised at the description of the White Horse, which in reality is quite an unoffending and respectable animal, in the act of simply lifting its foreleg in a trot.



The Rampaging Steed

ing action. That is all; but he will be well repaid if, when he arrives there, he reads again Chapter XXII of "The Pickwick Papers," before he starts to make himself acquainted with the intricacies of the interior. That chapter, we need hardly say, tells of the extraordinary adventure Mr. Pickwick experienced with the middle-aged lady in the double-bedded room—one of the most amusing incidents in the book, and one which has made the Great White Horse as familiar a name as any in fiction or reality.

There are few inns in the novelist's books described so fully. He must have known it well; indeed it is supposed that he stayed there when, in his early days, he visited Ipswich to report an election for The Morning Chronicle, and that a similar mistake happened to him as to Mr. Pickwick. So when he says, "The Great Horse is famous in the neighborhood, in the same degree as a prize ox, or county paper-chronicle turnip, or unwieldy pig—for its enormous size" he is evidently recalling an impression of those days.

It is an imposing structure viewed from without, with stuccoed walls, and a pillared entrance, over which stands the sign which so attracted the novelist's attention. The inside is spacious, with still the air of the old days about it, and contains fifty bedrooms and handsome suites of rooms; but Dickens was a little misleading regarding its size and a little unkind in his reproaches. At any rate if the seemingly unkind things he said of it

were deserved in those days of which he writes, they are no longer. "Never were such labyrinths of uncarpeted passages," he says, "such clusters of moldy, ill-lighted rooms, such huge numbers of small dens for eating or sleeping in, beneath any one roof, as are collected together between the four walls of the Great White Horse Inn."

Here, on a certain very eventful day, he brought Mr. Pickwick, who was to have met his friends there, but as they had not arrived when he and Mr. Peter Magnus reached it by coach, he accepted the latter's invitation to dine together.

His uninviting descriptions of the inn's accommodation lead one to believe that Dickens's experiences of the "overgrown tavern," as he calls it, were not of the pleasantest. He refers to the waiter as a corpulent man with "a fortnight's napkin" under his arm, and "coeval stockings" and tells how this worthy ushered Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Magnus into "a large, badly furnished apartment, with a dirty grate, in which a small fire was making a wretched attempt to be cheerful, but was fast sinking beneath the dispiriting influence of the place." Here they made their repast from a "bit of fish and a steak." After finishing their scanty meal they were conducted to their respective bedrooms, each with a jappanned candlestick, through "a multitude of tortuous windings." Mr. Pickwick's "was a tolerably large double-bedded room, with a fire; upon the whole, a more comfortable looking apartment than Mr. Pickwick's short experience of the accommodation of the Great White Horse had led him to expect."

Whether all this was ever true does not seem to matter much to the present proprietors, for they are not only proud of the association of the inn with Pickwick, but make no attempt to hide what the novelist said of its shortcomings. On the contrary they print in a little booklet the whole of the particular chapter wherein these disrespectful remarks appear. Indeed, that is the chief means of advertisement to lure the traveler in, and when he gets there he finds Pickwick pictures everywhere on the walls to dispel any doubt he might have of the associations.

It is not necessary to retell the story of Mr. Pickwick's misadventure here. It will be recalled that, having forgotten his watch, in a weak moment, he walked quietly downstairs with the jappanned candlestick in his hand to secure it again. The more stairs Mr. Pickwick went down, the more stairs there seemed to be to descend, and again and again, when Mr. Pickwick got into some narrow passage, and began to congratulate himself on having gained the ground floor, did another flight of stairs appear before his astonished eyes. . . . Passage after passage did he explore; room after room did he peep into; until at length he discovered the room he wanted and also his watch.

The same difficulty confronted him on his journey backward, indeed it was even more perplexing. "Rows of doors, garnished with boots of every shape, make, and size branched off in every possible direction." He tried a dozen doors before he found what he thought was his room and proceeded to divest himself of his clothes preparatory to entering on his night's rest. But, alas! he had got into the wrong bedroom and the story of the dilemma he shortly found himself in with the lady in the yellow curl-papers and how he extricated himself in so modest and gentlemanly a manner is a story which "every schoolboy knows."

Having disentangled himself from the dilemma, he found the intricacies of the White Horse landings and stairs again too much for him, until he was discovered, crouching in a recess in the wall, by his faithful servant Sam, who conducted him to his right room.

Here Mr. Pickwick made a wise resolve that if he were to stop in the Great White Horse for six months, he would never trust himself about it alone again.

We do not suppose that the visitor would encounter the same difficulty today in getting about the house as did Mr. Pickwick. But tortuous passages are there all the same; and by virtue of Mr. Pickwick's experiences they are perhaps more noticeable than would otherwise appear had not his experiences been given to the world. And so the fact remains that Mr. Pickwick's spirit seems to haunt the building, and no attempt is made to disabuse the mind that his adventure was anything but a reality.

The double-bedded room is a double-bedded room still, with its old four-posters, and is shown with great pride to visitors from all over the world as "Mr. Pickwick's room." The beds are still hung with old-fashioned curtains, and a rush-bottomed chair has its place there as it did during Mr. Pickwick's visit. Even the wall paper is not of a modern pattern and may have survived from that historic night.

Indeed, all the rooms have still the atmosphere of the Victorian era about them. The coffee room, the bar parlor, the dining room, the courtyard and the assembly room reflect the Pickwickian period, which, in other words, speak of "home-life ease and comfort," and "are not subordinate to new-fangled ideas." Whether the small room in the vicinity of the stable yard, where Mr. Weller Sr. was engaged in preparing for his journey to London, taking sustenance, and incidentally discussing "Vidders" with his son Sam, remains today we are unable to state with any certainty; but, no doubt, there is one which would fill the bill. Which, too, was the particular room where Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Tupman were arrested, the former on the charge of intending to fight a duel, and the latter as aider and abettor, history or modern research does not relate.

The Inn is of some age, and at one time was known as the "White Horse Tavern." George II is said to have stayed there some three hundred years ago, and so, report has it, did Nelson and Lady Hamilton; but these are small matters compared to the larger ones connected with Mr. Pickwick, and merit but passing record; whilst those details concerning the fictitious character can be adjusted by any enthusiast who stays at the Great White Horse on a Pickwickian Pilgrimage.

EXTENDING SERVICE FOR FLYING MEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, England—Arrangements have already been made in the British Army whereby airmen of the Royal Air Force may extend their services for two, three or four years. The object is to provide the airmen for overseas garrisons, and the necessary reserves at home. The conditions under which service may be extended are now published. Those eligible to extend their service are: (a) Men serving on "Duration of War" engagements, whose term of color service has expired, or is due to expire, before April 1, 1919. Men will be required to extend their service: (a) To any date between Jan. 1, 1921, and June 30, 1921. (b) To any date between Jan. 1, 1922, and June 30, 1922. (c) To any date between Jan. 1, 1923, and June 30, 1923.

The actual date of discharge in each individual case is to be determined, within the limits laid down above by the Air Ministry, according to the requirements of the Royal Air Force from time to time.

To qualify for extended service a man must be physically fit for service in his air force; trade at home or abroad, and must not be over the age of 38 on extension of service.

Airmen who wish to extend their engagements, but for whom vacancies in the peace establishment, in their existing ranks, do not exist, may, subject to the conditions already stated, be allowed to extend their service in the lower ranks. In such cases the airmen must sign a statement that he is willing to accept the lower rank and pay. The number of sergeants must necessarily be limited, as it must be in proportion to the number of rank and file extending. The number extending in any trade must be limited to the requirements of that trade. The numbers extending for each of the three periods of service must be approximately equal.

BRITISH TRADE UNION FUNDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, England—For the third year in succession the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies reports a net reduction in the number of trade unions. At the close of 1916 there were 674, as compared with 677 in 1915 and 699 in 1914, with a membership of 3,703,001, which represented an increase during the year of considerably over 225,000. The chief registrar comments on the tendency to organize the workers into large homogeneous bodies rather than to have a large number of smaller unions. On the other hand the average size of the employers' unions has decreased during the last five years.

In 1916 the National Union of Railwaymen established a record expansion, with an increase of 34,000 in membership. The same year trade unions spent over £3,040,000, a reduction of £150,000, compared with 1915, and added nearly £2,000,000 to their accumulated funds. This was a record, constituting close upon a quarter of the balances, £8,500,000, held at the beginning of the year. Thus at the end of 1916 trade unions funds totaled over £10,500,000, the average per member being £2 17s. 2d.

ASSYRIANS WANT HELP FROM ALLIES

Descendants of Ancient Race Declare That Many Assyrians Are Prisoners—Failing Help, They Desire to Emigrate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS, France—A manifesto, signed by the Central National Committee, on behalf of the Assyrians in Asia Minor, has been circulated among the various legations of the Allies. It is dated from Teheran, Persia, and it constitutes a plea for allied intervention in behalf of their people against the aggressive attacks of the Turks and Kurds in the region of the Persian border and Eastern Asia Minor.

"It is not necessary," the manifesto says, "to go into details of what happened to our nation in the beginning of 1915, when one-third of our people were lost. No doubt Your Excellencies may know the reason for this was that we joined with the Russian Army, which was in these parts."

"In 1916 the Russians organized a battalion of Assyrians who were recruited from Turkey, and in 1917 formed a second battalion. When it became evident that the Russian Army would leave this region, and that this portion of the front would be undefended, it was proposed by the officers of the Russian Army to increase the organization of national troops. This proposition was urgently pressed on us, not only by Russian, but also by French and English officers. Assurance were given of financial support as well as officers. The Armenians of the region were organized along the same lines as the Assyrians."

"It was mutually agreed that the Allies should provide the funds and pay for the guns and ammunition—in fact, everything necessary for maintaining the army, and that we on our part should give our men to make up the fighting force. The purpose was made clear, first, to defend the Salmas and Urmia front against the invasion of the Caucasus, which was so important for the Allies; second, to defend and keep our nation from the enemies who threatened to wipe us out of existence."

"Soon opposition began from the Moslem democrats of Urmia, who began to kill sporadically our soldiers and capture their rifles. This sort of disorder went on for several days and was followed by a general plan to destroy our nation. They began from Khoi, where they captured all the mountaineers of Mar Shimoon and took away from them all the guns and ammunition of the Russians. Even now many of these poor people are in captivity."

"While conditions were not so satisfactory, Mar Shimoon wrote a letter to the Crown Prince in Tabriz, thanking Persia for the kind permission they had given his people to reside in Persia, and begged of him to keep them as guests temporarily until the opportune time came when they could leave for their native land. Mar Shimoon further promised that with his men he would defend the interests of Persia in accord with the government against any enemy. But before the Patriarch received any answer to his letter, the Moslems assaulted the Christians of Urmia. About 400 Karadag horsemen, with many armed men from the city, tried to overwhelm us. They first attacked and threatened to take the ammunition of the army, but were repulsed. Their attacks became general from all directions. All our efforts for peace were of no avail; thus apparently the existence of every Christian, native or foreign, was in immediate danger."

"It was now that the head of the army, in council with the French, Russians, and Americans, gave orders to the army to defend itself and its homes. A battle ensued, in which the army was victorious and the city surrendered; soon fighting and pillaging stopped."

"A few days after, Mar Shimoon went over to Salmas to work out a plan for peace, by which he might be able to hinder any disorder or intention to fight. After making many efforts and going into several councils with representatives from Khoi and Tabriz, finally he was invited by Ismael Agha (Simko), the Chief of Shaku Kurds, to attend a dinner and to arrange a plan for peace. After a seemingly friendly intercourse, Mar Shimoon, when departing in front of Simko's house, was suddenly overwhelmed by a rain of bullets and was killed, together with 125 of his best men. This tragedy brought about the battle of Simko by the order of Colonel Kouzine, the head of the army. The enemy was totally defeated."

"At the time of writing our army has just returned from Ushnoo and Soldooz, where it fought and defeated a strong Turkish Army with four guns and eight rapid-firing guns. The Turks ran away in all directions, throwing their cannon into the river. Our army captured much ammunition and war matériel which was furnished to the Turks by the Persians. The Turkish Army consisted of two tabours of 2000 men and two boligs of cavalry."

"After mentioning these few facts, we beg Your Excellencies to consider kindly the following points:

- "1. We Christians of Urmia, Assyrians or Armenians, and the Christians from Turkey, have no idea of rebellion against Persia or any disobedience to the government, but we have always been loyal subjects."
- "2. We have not armed ourselves to fight with Persia, nor have we any intention to do so in the future. What we have done has been to defend ourselves from general massacre."
- "3. We have taken up arms by order and assistance of the Allies."
- "4. We therefore beg of Your Ex-

cellencies to work out a plan to keep our nation from annihilation, by whatever terms you may see just to make with Persia. Should this not succeed—then make a way for us to emigrate from this place to some part of the world where our poor people may live and not be helplessly sacrificed."

LONDON WELCOMES PRESIDENT MASARYK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, England—The arrival from the United States in London of the President-elect of the new Tzecho-Slovak state was made the occasion of a reception at the station, where he was met by Foreign Office officials, military men, and a guard of honor furnished by the King's Company of the Grenadier Guards. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance, and as the President alighted the guard of honor came to the salute and the band played the Tzecho-Slovak national anthem.

After presentations, President Masaryk conversed for some time with a number of his countrymen.

"This feels like home," said Professor Masaryk, as he drove from Euston through the streets. "When I left the States, I felt that I was coming home, and now I realize it more than ever. I started from London 18 months ago with one small trunk, and expected to be gone six weeks at most. Now I have been clear round the world, and return to find my country in its rightful position."

"How long it took to make people in both hemispheres understand that the liberation of the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary was the only way to bring about the collapse of Germany! I am thankful that they understood it at last, and in time. From the beginning, there were only two alternatives for the Hapsburgs—either completely to change the internal structure of their dominions, or to disappear. They were incapable of doing the former, and have been obliged to do the latter."

"When I reached Russia after the Revolution, I felt that the situation was hopeless. I set at once to work to organize our own boys, the brave Tzecho-Slovak troops who had voluntarily surrendered to the Russians and were ready to fight against Germany and Austria. But neither Alexander Korniloff nor even Korniloff would hear of the formation of a Tzecho-Slovak Corps. They seemed to think that a Tzecho-Slovak Army would lead to a demand for separate Polish and Ukrainian armies, and that Russia would suffer. Dukhonia was the only man who helped me; and, thanks to him, we were able to make a Tzecho-Slovak Corps of 50,000 armed men, with another 50,000 enlisted, but unarmed. Our fellows fought with the utmost gallantry against the Germans, and in one engagement killed so many that the German general begged for an armistice."

"The greatest difficulty of all was to keep our corps together when the Russian debacle occurred. But our discipline stood the strain, and the anarchy among the Russian troops actually helped us to secure arms for 25,000 more of our men. Then, seeing that the position in Russia was beyond repair, my one thought was how to get our forces out of Russia, and to bring them across to France. "I ordered our men to make their way as rapidly as possible eastward along the Trans-Siberian Railway, but gave strict instructions that they were in no case to fight against Russians. They obeyed scrupulously, until in Siberia they were attacked by Bolshevik forces commanded by Germans. When they heard the German word of command, 'Schliessen!' (Fire!) they knew what they had to do and did it, to the discomfiture of the Bolsheviks. We have now some 75,000 Tzecho-Slovaks in Siberia, and our one desire is to get home and to take part in the defense and organization of our new state."

PARIS TO PIREUS RAILWAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Greece—From time to time during the past four years, progress on the railway line which would link Old Greece to the rest of Europe has been reported. The completion of this strip was actually announced nearly two years ago, but owing to the war no international use thereof has been possible. With the cessation of hostilities, however, the competent authorities in Paris and Athens have got to work, and plans are taking shape for the inauguration in May, 1919, of a through train from Paris to Athens, and on to Pireus, the port of Athens, about seven miles away. This train will leave Paris at noon on Saturdays and will proceed via Milan, Venice, Trieste, Agram, Belgrade, Nish, Skopje, Platy, and Larissa, arriving in Athens on Tuesday morning. It will carry Anglo-Indian and other far eastern mails and passengers, and will in this way vastly increase the importance of the port of Pireus, which in future will be the starting place of steamers for the Far East, in place of Brindisi and other Italian ports. It will be difficult to overestimate the salutary political and commercial results of this train, which will from one viewpoint have the effect of bringing Greece hundreds of miles nearer Western Europe in distance and several days nearer in time.

COTTON IN MOROCCO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TETUAN, Morocco—Experiments have been carried on by a Spaniard in the plain of Rio Martin with a view to determining the suitability of the climate in that region for growing cotton. The types of cotton used were brought from Louisiana, Egypt, and Gomera. The results of the experiments are considered satisfactory, the best yields having been obtained from the Louisiana plant. The experimenter is of the opinion that there is a great future for cotton in Morocco.

SIR THOMAS WHITE REVIEWS WAR WORK

Canadian Shipbuilding Features
Accomplishments of the Union
Government — Broad Plans
Laid Down for Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance and Acting Prime Minister of Canada, while in this city recently, called attention to the great work accomplished by the union government during the past year. He said: "An outstanding feature of the government's policy had been the establishment of a great shipbuilding industry. Over 40 steel vessels for government account are now under order, the total estimated program for this and the coming year aggregating over \$60,000,000. The activities of all Canadian shipyards are being maintained at their highest capacity, furnishing employment for an army of workmen and sustaining many subsidiary enterprises of an important national character."

"Pensions for our soldiers and their dependents have been substantially increased and extended. Separation allowances to the wives and dependents of those serving overseas have been increased. A department of soldiers' civil reestablishment has been created and plans and policies have been elaborated for reestablishing the soldier in civil life. A Soldiers Land Settlement Board has been appointed and great progress made in developing a policy under which suitable land will be acquired for settlement by soldiers and under which they will be aided in establishing themselves upon the land."

"A special committee on which both employers and employees are represented has been appointed to consider and recommend measures to improve the relations of labor and capital, and labor has been given representation on the labor sub-committee of the Canadian and on other boards and committees since appointed by the government."

"In its war work and reconstruction activity the government has sought the cooperation of the women of Canada, whose patriotic, unselfish and devoted services played so notable a part in Canada's conduct of the war. The extension of the federal franchise to women was one of the most noteworthy features of the last session of Parliament."

"A comprehensive immigration and land settlement policy has also been worked out and the cooperation of the provincial governments secured."

"The government has completed the purchase of the Canadian Northern Railway and consolidated all the government-owned railways, including the Intercolonial and Transcontinental Railway, under a board of directors of business men, who will operate the roads in the national interest. For the better coordination and direction of the immense railway traffic arising out of the war, the Canadian Railway War Board, composed of the chief executives of the principal Canadian railways, was formed, and has rendered most excellent service, avoiding serious difficulties which would otherwise have arisen in the field of transportation."

"The Minister of Railways has contracted for 185 locomotives, \$500 freight cars and 100,000 tons of rails, and orders are now being placed for an additional 200,000 tons of rails and 100 locomotives. In order to provide employment during the period of demobilization, work will proceed on the Welland and Trent canals."

"To promote actual efficiency and economy, the government has prohibited the importation of manufactured and imported goods, except for the war and for one year thereafter. Political patronage has been eliminated in connection with appointments to the public service, and all political preference in the purchase of goods for the government has been eliminated by the appointment of a war purchasing commission."

MERCHANT MARINE HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Public recognition was conferred upon members of the merchant marine when presentations were made here recently by the civic corporation and the Board of Trade to Messrs. Hayes and Ferguson, captain and engineer, respectively, of the White Star liner Olympic, which for the past three years has been engaged in overseas transport service between this port and Great Britain. The civic reception took place in the City Hall two days after the Olympic had landed 5000 returning soldiers from all parts of Canada. Many prominent citizens were present, including the Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia. The city's gift was a solid silver salver, inscribed with the city arms. The presentation by the Board of Trade took the form of a loving cup, which was presented by the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. A. Ferguson, the chief engineer, was also presented with a tea service and silver salver, whilst every other officer and the members of the crew were also presented by the people of Halifax with a Christmas parcel.

WAR MUSEUMS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal, an old organization located in the historic Château de Ramezay and in possession of a valuable collection of historical relics, advocates the establishment of a chain of war museums in the leading cities throughout Canada. The matter was brought

up by the president of the society, Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K. C., at the annual meeting, in which connection Mr. Lighthall said: "One of our duties is to record the deeds of our men by a collection of war records, pictures and portraits, of library material and of war relics." The proposal met with unanimous approval and a committee was appointed to take the matter up with the dominion government.

TRAINING RETURNED- MEN IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alberta—The Invalid Soldiers Commission is making an industrial survey of the Province for the purpose of finding opportunities to train returned soldiers in the various industries at the expense of the government. The usual pay allowances will be given men taking this training, but it is part of the agreement that when the period of training is over, the men are to be absorbed into the permanent employment of the firms with which they have been trained. Forty Edmonton firms have agreed to cooperate with the commission, and in the Province at large 50 men have been placed on the basis indicated.

About 60 men are attending the new agricultural classes opened at the University of Alberta. Others are taking special courses, while it is estimated that at least 75 men will have enrolled in the retraining school recently established in Edmonton, before the end of the year. Men are coming from as far as Halifax on the Atlantic Coast, and Vancouver on the Pacific Coast to attend the vocational classes in Alberta. Classes in agriculture, farm mechanics and tractor work are in special favor.

The provincial government and departments of education and municipal affairs are showing practical interest and have promised cooperation in the work. Arrangements have been made with the Department of Education whereby any man suited for teaching school, who has passed the eleventh grade and one year in high school, may be sent to the normal school for an eight-month course.

The Minister of Municipalities has approved a special course under the commercial department of the vocational schools for preparing soldiers to undertake the secretaryship of rural municipalities.

SETTLEMENT PLANS FOR SOLDIERS GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, has addressed the following cablegram to the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, now in England: "My proposal to the provincial conference included introduction to Parliament of a new Soldier Settlement Act embodying power for the board to acquire, by expropriation or otherwise, lands in any province, either directly or through provincially-constituted boards. If acquired provincially, our board is to have the first privilege for a limited time, to take the same at the cost price, thus giving soldiers preference on all land acquired in the general system. Our board is also to be empowered to purchase stock and equipment for soldiers, and will provide soldiers with house and building plans. Land acquired as above will be sold to soldiers on amortization plan, 20 years or longer, at 5 per cent interest. Each soldier's allotment of land is to be limited by value, not acreage, and the suggested limit is \$5000. Each soldier is to pay one-tenth down, with the discretion to board in very special cases to relieve them of this obligation."

In the course of an interview Mr. Meighen stated that he felt it was only fair to the soldiers overseas that they should know as soon as possible what the government's proposals were regarding them.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ontario—Prof. Oscar D. Skelton, head of the department of Economics in Queen's University, Kingston, and one of the Canadian Government's advisers on economic questions, in an address on "Unemployment," stated that, in regard to remedies, better technical training would make men more adaptable. Vocational guidance was necessary to permit boys and girls to choose their life work with their eyes open. The organization of the labor market by a system of labor exchanges, such as had been established in Great Britain and were about to be established in Canada, would be of much service. The policy of reserving government contracts for slack times, in order to prevent extreme fluctuations, was difficult to carry out in practice, though, fortunately, there were at present in Canada many important and necessary public works, which had been postponed on account of the war, to keep the wheels of industry turning.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—The Canadian National Exhibition has turned in to the city government the sum of \$90,597.74, the largest amount added to the city's revenue from this source in the history of the exhibition. The directors plan for even greater expansion in the future, and before next August hope to have erected a great arena for the judging of live stock, which is one of the most important features of the fair. Another possibility within the immediate future is the erection of a magnificent British building, which will be reserved exclusively for the display of goods manufactured in the British Isles.

SOCIAL CLUBS AND PROHIBITION

Many Are Considering the Question
of Liquor Abolishment in
View of the Imminence of
the United States Going Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Many social clubs throughout the United States are beginning to give recognition to the question of abolishment of the sale of liquor, which has been considered by many of them as a necessary adjunct to a profitable career. The question is being taken up because of the imminence of the inauguration of nationwide prohibition for an indefinite period under the War-Time Act of Congress, which will go into effect on the first of next July. Further than this they want to be prepared for ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, in operation one year after the day the necessary number of states have given it their endorsement.

Many club interests express much satisfaction over the probability of the abolishment of liquor from these social institutions. They say that social clubs depending upon the sale of liquor for an existence are not serving a useful purpose and ought to terminate their activities. They admit that the club life of the nation will be greatly improved, and standards raised when the influences of liquor have been removed.

Prohibition need not close clubs in the United States if they are conducted on a sound financial basis, according to the superintendent of one of the largest and oldest clubs in Boston, which just closed its fiscal year with a substantial profit, less than an eighth of which was due to the sale of intoxicating liquor.

"No club should be dependent upon the sale of liquor for its financial existence," said this official to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "All that is required is careful supervision of the club accounts and application of economies in every department, most of all in the kitchen."

"I do not think that a majority of the managers of clubs and club officials in the United States believe just yet that prohibition is close at hand, and for that reason some ill-prepared clubs may be compelled to close their doors on July 1 next. These club men still have sufficient time to place their houses on a practically prohibition basis, without inconveniencing the members. In fact, it would appear as if the solution of the problem would be to show these members, during the next six months, the urgent necessity of eliminating liquor in order that they may be prepared when the dry time comes."

"Again I feel that many of my co-workers in other cities have the idea that prohibition, if it does come, will be only temporary and that they will merely have to lock the door of the wine cellar for a short time. It would seem, however, as if they might read the signs of the times a little better, and see the tendency in the western and southern parts of the United States, where prohibition is spreading very fast. I believe that within a few months, if not within a few weeks, a large majority of the members of this club will have become so accustomed to prohibition that they will discountenance any effort on the part of a few members to have liquor served at the tables, and that the use of liquor will go out of fashion."

"I believe also that the authorities of a large majority of the clubs in the United States will favor the complete clearance of the wine bins next June, if not before, in order that the clubs may begin the prohibition era with clean slates."

DRY REFERENDUM WILL BE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Dry leaders in Missouri are making ready to fight an expected plea in the Legislature for a referendum on the Federal Prohibition Amendment. Information that such a move is being planned has reached the offices of the Missouri Anti-Saloon League.

"Such a referendum," said Dr. W. C. Shupp, head of the dry forces in the State, "would have no legal effect and would be valueless. No amendment to the federal Constitution need be ratified by the people. It is a matter for the Legislature alone. If it would be the same as a state vote on a presidential election. There is no provision of the federal Constitution for such a referendum."

SELLERS OF POOR MILK IN MEMPHIS FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Seven Greek restaurant-keepers and one dayman were arraigned before the police court and fined by Judge L. T. Fitzhugh for selling milk ranging from 10 to 35 per cent below the standard. The defendants were arrested by the pure food officer who testified that he bought milk from them as a customer, which he afterward submitted to the city chemist for examination. Most of the restaurant-keepers stated that the milk sold by them was intended for cooking purposes, but that explanation did not prevent the court from imposing a fine of \$50 on each one of them. The dayman was likewise fined \$10 on a charge of dipping milk instead of delivering it to customers in bottles.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BURLINGTON, Vermont—Several million feet more lumber arrived in this city in 1918 by boats on Lake

Champlain than in any like period for more than 30 years. The total number of lumber barges which unloaded at Burlington was 171, while the largest number of boats in any of the other years was 135. Between 29,000,000 and 30,000,000 feet of lumber was handled, the greater part of this being spruce for government work.

BOMB ATTACKS INVESTIGATED

Philadelphia Explosions Are
Charged to Bolshevism by
Acting Police Superintendent

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—As a result of the bomb attack on the homes of three prominent Philadelphians on Monday night, police detectives and Department of Justice agents on Wednesday investigated every organization in the city from which pacifist, anti-draft, socialistic or I. W. W. propaganda has been circulated. Organizations known as the "Deputies of Russia Soviet Workers Colony of Philadelphia and Vicinity" and the "All Russia Soviets Committee of America" were among those under scrutiny. The Socialist headquarters here was raided and a large quantity of literature seized.

William N. Mills, acting superintendent of police, said: "I think, from our investigation so far, that real Russian Bolshevism is spreading through out this country through connection with foreign Soviets and Workmen's councils."

James T. Cortelyou, chief postal inspector, believes the explosions were planned as a part of an international Bolshevik terrorist movement. He was warned over the telephone by a former convict that an attempt would be made to blow up the Federal Building, and he immediately placed guards around the postoffice, the custom house and the mint. This was several hours before the explosions at the homes of Superintendent Mills, Ernest T. Trigg and Justice von Moschizker.

Edward Moore, arrested in connection with the bomb outrages here, was held without bail for a hearing next Monday. He is said by the police to be a radical in his public utterances. A detective testified that a loaded automatic pistol and about 200 letters, many from interned aliens, were found in his room.

According to the police, an unexploded bomb was found in a public telephone booth near the offices of the United States district attorney in the Federal Building.

PROHIBITION PRAISED BY AN ARMY OFFICER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ROCKFORD, Illinois—An appeal to the citizens of Rockford to cooperate with Camp Grant officials in helping to maintain the morale of the army during the war, was made by a leading citizen of the city, during the trying time when soldiers are becoming restless while waiting to be mustered out of service, was made by the camp commandant, Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Barth, at a recent dinner at which he and his staff were guests of officers and directors of the local Chamber of Commerce. Especially were citizens asked to see to it that no liquor was available to soldiers, and in this connection General Barth gave his highest approval of the war prohibition measure, of which he said:

"I consider that the passing and putting into effect the liquor prohibition law, for the period of the war, has done more toward creating and maintaining the morale and discipline of the army than any other governmental feature."

SOUTH DAKOTA MAY STRENGTHEN DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, South Dakota—That the bone-dry prohibition law which went into effect in this State July 1, 1917, needs to be strengthened in several particulars is the opinion of those who have paid close attention to the workings of the law, and particularly of those who have striven for its enforcement. The state Anti-Saloon League is alert to this need, and has already formulated a program to meet the situation.

Mrs. Laura Lindley, assistant superintendent of the league, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that several changes in the present statute will be requested of the Legislature this winter. As the Legislature in both branches as well as public sentiment in the State is favorable, it is felt that more stringent legislation will result.

SCHOONER WAS DECOY AND HEAVILY ARMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—How an apparently peaceful coasting schooner, heavily armed, was sent out by the Navy Department as a decoy to attract German submarines, has been disclosed here by the arrival of the four-master Charles Whittemore, which lay at anchor on Wednesday in the inner harbor. She was manned by naval officers and carried a trained crew ready to give battle.

POWER INQUIRY PROPOSED

AUGUSTA, Maine—The first move for proposed water-power legislation at the session of the Legislature, which opened on Wednesday, was made by Representative Ralph L. Perkins, of Orono, who, under suspension of the rules, introduced a resolve providing for an investigation of the water-power possibilities of Maine by an impartial and non-partisan commission. Mr. Perkins expressed the belief that such an investigation would cost \$50,000.

WARNING ISSUED ON SCHOOL HISTORIES

Masonic Chronicler Says Text-
books Recently Adopted Con-
tain Writings That Are "Pro-
nouncedly Roman Catholic"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Under the caption "No More Propaganda in School-books," the Masonic Chronicler of this city points out that school histories and geographies will have to be rewritten, and declares that "it well behooves Masons and all other loyal Americans to see that in the rewriting process not only Germanism but (Roman) Catholicism is rigorously kept out." The Chronicler says that some textbooks recently adopted contain matter "pronouncedly Roman Catholic." The editorial follows:

"Merely because the war is over, those Americans, many of them Masons, who have been diligent in ferreting out propaganda in the school-books, should in no way relax their vigilance. The war's outcome will necessitate the rewriting of school histories and school geographies, and it well behooves Masons and all other loyal Americans to see that in the rewriting process not only Germanism but (Roman) Catholicism is rigorously kept out. That there are still a number of textbooks in use in the schools of this country containing pro-German passages, which in the light of developments in Europe are an affront to the allied nations, and, if retained in the school books, reflect upon the motives of the United States in entering the world conflict, has been brought to the attention of some of the state boards of education. And it is a notorious fact that some of the textbooks recently adopted contain matter so pronouncedly Roman Catholic that they should have no place in an American public school."

"Henceforth, history must be written from a broader viewpoint, to meet the demand of the times and the consideration of those who have gained more knowledge in the way of thoughts, ideals and institutions in the last four years than has been acquired during the preceding century. It is essentially the province of the compilers of school histories to comprehend this fact and act upon its impetus."

To emphasize the truth as time has evolved it and to direct impressions in the minds of scholars is the mission of the historian of today, and his must be the test of an unbiased conception of the same if he hopes to gain recognition. The two great English-speaking nations should unite to make harmless any foreign propaganda, whether it be that of Hunery or of the hierarchy. These must have no place in the schoolbooks of the United States of America."

FORD EMPLOYEES GET INCREASE OF WAGES

DETROIT, Michigan—A new minimum wage scale of \$6 a day, a flat increase of \$1 a day for approximately 28,000 employees throughout the country, was announced on New Year's Day by the Ford Motor Company. Employees of the Ford tractor interests are included in the increase. Twenty-three thousand other employees of the Ford interests already receive \$6 or more a day. Henry Ford has resigned as president of the Ford Motor Company and his son, Edsel Ford, has been elected to succeed him at a salary of \$150,000 a year. Mr. Ford, in tendering his resignation, gave as his reason his desire to devote more time to the tractor industry.

Mr. Ford said that it was "only a just reward to the men who remained loyal to the company during the war period."

WAR CONTRACTORS TO ASK FOR RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Manufacturers of war materials in the Chicago district are planning to attend a meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, to urge Congress either to pass the Dent Bill, or some other measure providing for payment for work done by makers of munitions.

The meeting is open to all "prime" and "sub" contractors in the United States. Manufacturers are quoted as saying that the situation will become critical unless the business men of the country are able to induce Congress to take action.

Members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association have been urged by John M. Glenn, secretary of the association, to telegraph their congressmen and senators, urging them to support the Dent Bill.

IOWA FARMING INTERESTS UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Iowa—Delegates from 100 Iowa county farm bureaus met in Marshalltown, Iowa, last week and perfected a state organization which will federate all the county farm bureaus of the State. Nine districts were formed with a delegate from each one, and these delegates formed an executive committee. Officers were elected from this committee with J. R. Howard of Marshall County as president. The object and purpose of the state organization will be to safeguard and further the farming interests of Iowa. The organization will give special attention to marketing problems, educational work, and to the economic and social welfare of Iowa.

KITCHEN GARDENS PRESENT AN ISSUE

Many Market Gardeners in the
United States Disturbed Over
Competition Which Brought
Down Prices of Vegetables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The competition between the market and kitchen garden, which resulted during the past season in a reduction in nearly all the large cities of the United States, of nearly 100 per cent in the price of vegetables, is expected to be a matter of considerable discussion during the next few months by the agricultural experts of the country.

Many of the market gardeners, especially those who supply product for the large cities, declare that they will be forced out of business if more than 80 per cent of the kitchen gardens of 1918 are in operation in 1919. On the other hand, the food experts claim that the market gardeners will be benefited in the long run by the competition of the small produce grower, through the increased demand for vegetables, especially during the summer and autumn seasons.

GREATER BALTIMORE REGIME BEGINS

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The existence of the Greater Baltimore begins with the new year. Forty-six square miles of Baltimore County, and over five square miles of Anne Arundel County comprise the territory annexed and with it a population between 75,000 and 100,000, making the city's population over 750,000. The taxable basis of the city is now increased by \$124,844,452, to a total of \$1,192,391,300. Thirty country public school houses are turned over, with 10,000 school children, and 241 teachers are placed on the city payrolls.

In that part of Anne Arundel County annexed is valuable waterfront property and extensive manufacturing plants. For years there was a bitter fight waged over the annexation scheme, Baltimore County taxpayers vigorously opposing it.

FOREIGN-BORN TO AID MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—Local citizens of foreign birth are incorporating the Liberty Memorial Association to provide a \$500,000 memorial. The nature of the memorial will be decided later. It has been proposed that the fund be used to build a section of the city peace memorial. Should the city decide to build the Belle Isle bridge as a memorial, for instance, the foreign association would contribute the funds for one of the approaches.

The association was organized from the foreign-language committee of the Liberty Loan organization. It includes many Americans who were born subjects of the Central Empires. Charles M. Novak, principal of Northwestern High School, is chairman.

NEW YORK WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Woman Suffrage Party plans to launch several political reforms this year and to carry through a legislative program that it claims will be of great benefit to the workmen and women of the State. It is planned to open this month a series of forum meetings to consider the leading questions of the hour, thus helping the women voters to solve intelligently the problems presented to them.

UNIFORMS FIRM FINED \$27,055

HARTFORD, Connecticut—For delivering to the government material for soldier uniforms which was under weight, the Mystic Manufacturing Company of Mystic, this State, has had to pay in the United States Court \$27,055.05 as reimbursement to the government. Eli Gledhill, one of the officers of the company, and Robert H. Nichols, boss finisher at the plant, pleaded guilty before Judge Edwin S. Thomas to a conspiracy which charged conspiracy to defraud the United States and they were each fined \$2000. The fines were paid.

NOTABLES ON LINER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The liner George Washington was due to sail late on Wednesday night, carrying the Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference, who arrived here recently. She also carried Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who goes to Europe to superintend naval demobilization.

COAL RULE RESCINDED

PORTLAND, Maine—The Maine Fuel Administration has sent out orders to all coal dealers, rescinding previous instructions relative to the delivery of the remaining one-third allotment of egg coal due on the orders of customers, and instructing them to deliver the remaining amount to their customers in the order of their original application. This applies only to egg coal.

DETROIT CENSUS ESTIMATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—Detroit has a population of 886,639, according to the current issue of the city directory. This is an increase at the rate of 71,803 annually, and Detroit will pass the 1,000,000 mark in 1919 at the same rate.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The competition between the market and kitchen garden, which resulted during the past season in a reduction in nearly all the large cities of the United States, of nearly 100 per cent in the price of vegetables, is expected to be a matter of considerable discussion during the next few months by the agricultural experts of the country.

Many of the market gardeners, especially those who supply product for the large cities, declare that they will be forced out of business if more than 80 per cent of the kitchen gardens of 1918 are in operation in 1919. On the other hand, the food experts claim that the market gardeners will be benefited in the long run by the competition of the small produce grower, through the increased demand for vegetables, especially during the summer and autumn seasons.

The situation in eastern Massachusetts will be considered today at a meeting of the Boston Market Gardeners' Association in Arlington, Massachusetts, at which it is expected that Wilfrid Wheeler, the Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, will be present.

In his recent report Mr. Wheeler declared that the kitchen garden was detrimental to the general Massachusetts farmer, and expressed the hope that there might be a reduction in the number of small vegetable plots.

On the other hand, R. W. Bird, chairman of the war garden committee of the Massachusetts Food Administration, in a report last week of the activities of the small garden during the past season, estimated that the 230,000 little plots raised vegetables worth \$6,000,000.

A comparison of the prices of seven different varieties of vegetables obtained by the farmers in Boston, Massachusetts, during the last week in December, 1917, and the corresponding week in 1916, as compiled by the United States Bureau of Markets, was as follows:

	—1917—	—1916—
Beets, per bu.	\$1.50—\$2.00	\$0.50—\$0.75
Carrots, per bu.	1.25—1.50	.65—1.25
Cabbage, per bbl.	2.50—3.00	1.00—1.25
Onions, per bu.	1.50—1.75	.75—1.15
Parsnips, per bu.	1.35—1.75	.85—.90
Squash, per bbl.	1.75—2.00	.75—1.00
Turnips, per bu.	.75—1.00	.30—.40

The prices of so-called luxury vegetables such as celery, lettuce, tomatoes and cucumbers at this time of the year are somewhat higher than the prices which prevailed in 1917.

The market gardeners expected to be benefited by a slight reduction in labor costs as well as fertilizer prices during the coming season, but they declare that they must receive higher prices for their general produce. They are greatly interested in the daily quotations of a score or more of vegetables issued by the Bureau of Markets, and a questionnaire issued a few months ago regarding the work of the bureau brought almost unanimous replies in favor of its continuance after the war.

Inquiry among the seed stores of Boston indicated that a lively season in small gardens is anticipated.

SOLDIERS URGED TO BE SCOUTMASTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The War Department is bringing to the attention of officers and men at demobilization camps the opportunity which the Boy Scouts of America affords them to serve their country further, after their discharge, as scoutmasters. Colin H. Livingstone, president of the organization, and James E. West, chief scout executive, called the attention of Secretary Baker to the fact that men of character who have had training in the army should be fitted for such work. The Third Assistant Secretary of War, F. D. Keppel, replied that the department was much interested in the work of the organization and desired to assist it in securing the services of discharged men. A circular to that end will be published and sent to all officers and men about to be discharged.

REGISTRATION OF PAREGORIC SALES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Every sale by a druggist or storekeeper of paregoric, soothing syrups or cordials containing narcotic drugs in quantities too low to make them subject to the Harrison Drug Act would have to be registered, as the sales of poisons are now recorded, according to a provision of the new revenue bill, which the internal revenue bureau is preparing to enforce, and under which dealers' records would have to show the name of the purchaser, the

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

MANY MEETINGS
FOR LEAGUE MEN

Professional Baseball Management Is to Undergo a Number of Important Changes During the Next Few Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The next few weeks promise to be interesting ones for the followers of professional baseball in the United States, as several meetings are to be held which will result in many changes in the management of this national sport. On Friday of this week the three men who are to make up the major-league schedules for the season of 1919 will meet at French Lick, Indiana. They are J. A. Heydler, president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs; B. R. Johnson, president of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs; and Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club. They will be in session three days, according to present plans.

On Monday the National Commission will meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, for the purpose of organizing for the coming season and the transaction of such other business as may need disposing of at this time. Following this the National Association of Minor Leagues is to hold a meeting in Chicago beginning Jan. 14, and two days later the National and American leagues are scheduled to hold their joint meeting in New York City.

The fans are awaiting the publication of the 1919 playing schedules of the two major leagues with much interest, as it has been announced that instead of the time-honored schedules of 154 games, next season's schedules will be composed of only 140 contests. It has been announced that the opening games will be played April 23 instead of April 11 or 12 as in years past; but as to when the season will close nothing definite has been given out. It is rumored that the World Series teams may go to Europe to play next fall if conditions seem right for such a trip at that time, and should this be the case, it is expected that the 1919 season will come to a close before the first of October with a correspondingly early date for the World Series.

The meeting of the National Commission will be awaited with eagerness as it is generally predicted that the trio that has made up this commission ever since it was started in 1904 will not continue another year. The National League has come out as favorable to a new form of commission, while the American League appears to be well satisfied with the present one. The minor leagues are not at all pleased with the present system. It has been proposed that the minors be given representation on the new commission. The one-man commission has also had a number of advocates; but it is generally believed that the new commission, provided, of course, a chance is made, will be composed of three or five men with the two major leagues and the minors being represented by one delegate each, with one or two neutral representatives if more than three men compose it. At any rate, it is practically certain that no league will have more than one representative, as has been the case with the National League up to the present time.

The question of players' contracts are pretty sure to receive a lot of attention at the joint meeting of the National and American leagues. Not only will the question of salaries be discussed, but the question of whether the players whose contracts were terminated early in the 1918 season on account of the work-or-fight rule still belong to the clubs they were connected with at that time, as well as the number of players each club shall carry will come up for decision. That there is going to be a decided reduction in players' salaries from now on is practically certain. All of the Federal League war-time contracts have now run out, and those players who were benefiting from them will have to sign this year at a much lower figure. Many of the salaries paid during the past three or four years have been out of all proportion and have resulted in big drains on the club treasuries, and there is no question but what many of them must be reduced if the clubs are to come out whole.

Many of the players are inclined to believe that they are free agents, as their clubs have them their releases early last fall on account of the work-or-fight rule. As the clubs did this because the United States Government declared that baseball was a non-essential and that the players of draft age must quit the game, it is hardly possible that court action would be favorable to the views of the players. Furthermore there is little chance for the players to claim salary from the time the leagues ceased up to the time their contracts called for. While there may be some question as to whether the players who received their releases last fall are still the property of the clubs that released them, from a legal point of view, there can hardly be any question from a baseball point of view. The clubs claim that these players are still reserved by them and they will no doubt see that this claim holds good. As long as the clubs stand together and respect the claims of each other, so long will the players belong to them. The club owners realize that they must respect the contracts of each other and in that way, if by no other, they will hold on to their players this year.

Predicting what changes will be

made in professional baseball is a difficult task this year; but there is one thing certain and that is that there are many big changes coming and they are going to work for the betterment of the national game.

HEYDLER NAMES
HIS COMMITTEES

National League President Selects Club Owners for Special Work During the Coming Year

NEW YORK, New York.—J. A. Heydler has sent out a call for a National League of Professional Baseball Clubs meeting here Jan. 15. The league will discuss several internal matters before the joint meeting with the American League, which is scheduled for the next day.

President Heydler has announced the names of the new board of directors and National League committees which will serve during the coming year. They are:

Board of Directors—C. H. Ebbets, Brooklyn; A. G. Herrmann, Cincinnati; H. N. Hempstead, New York; W. F. Baker, Philadelphia; J. A. Heydler, chairman, Cincinnati.

Committee on Constitution—A. G. Herrmann, Cincinnati; chairman; W. F. Baker, Philadelphia; Branch Rickey, St. Louis.

Committee on Playing Rules—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on Telegraphy—H. N. Hempstead, New York; chairman; C. H. Ebbets, Brooklyn; W. F. Baker, Philadelphia.

Committee on the American League—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National League—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the World Series—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Commission—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

Committee on the National Amateur Athletic Association—J. A. Heydler, chairman; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; William Veck, Chicago.

KANSAS STATE A. C.
HAS ONE VETERAN

Coach Z. G. Clevenger Expects to Turn Out Another Fast Basketball Five for the Missouri Valley Conference Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
MANHATTAN, Kansas.—Though it has not scheduled any Missouri Valley Conference contests prior to Feb. 6, the Kansas State Agricultural College plans to play its full quota of basketball games this season. The schedule, still incomplete, comprises 13 games, and Coach Z. G. Clevenger is negotiating for the five other games allowed under the Valley rules.

While only one regular from last year's team will be back, this does not discourage local followers of the game. They point out that the same condition prevailed last year, but that a team was built up which finished second in the conference, losing only to the strong Missouri five.

The one regular who will be in the game this season is E. F. Whedon '19, who played a strong game at center in 1918. A substitute forward—who won his letter last year, however—will be in the game. This is G. A. Foltz '19. G. W. Hinds '20, who played forward, is still in the army, and probably will not return before the opening of the second semester, if he does.

At least four members of last year's freshman team are expected to show up for practice. As the first-year men showed up unusually well last season, the acquisition of this quartet is expected to add greatly to the strength of the squad. The men who will certainly be back from last year's freshmen are H. Burger and W. Howe, forwards, and E. G. Howell and M. S. Winters, guards. G. S. Jennings, who made a brilliant record at center on the 1918-freshman team, may also return.

Two men who played two years ago are further possibilities. K. H. Kecker '20, who won his letter as a forward in 1917, may be in college again. L. R. Miller '20, who played guard on the freshman team two years ago, is in college now and will be out for basketball practice.

The schedule as so far arranged comprises 11 Missouri Valley and two outside games. In addition, the Aggies may play Washington University in the conference, and St. Mary's College, Washburn College, and Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, which are not in the Missouri Valley list. Perhaps three of these games may be played in January. The present schedule follows:

Feb. 6 and 7—University of Kansas at Manhattan; 11—Iowa State College at Ames; 12 and 13—Baylor University at Des Moines; 21 and 22—University of Oklahoma at Manhattan; 27 and 28—University of Kansas at Lawrence; March 7 and 8—University of Nebraska at Manhattan; 14 and 15—University of Missouri at Columbia.

Other aquatic stars who will soon sport the Meadowbrook colors are Miss Beale, Ryan and Miss Florence McLaughlin, former members of the First Regiment Swimming Club. It has also been reported that Miss Gertrude Artel, champion of this city, is competing "unattached" and after she has complied with the athletic rule in this respect, will compete for the Meadowbrook Club.

COLUMBIA FIVE GETS
ANOTHER VETERAN

NEW YORK, New York.—N. W. Alexander, a veteran of two of Columbia University's pre-war basketball teams, has reported for practice on the gymnasium floor and augmented the squad which Coach Dawson is rounding into condition for the intercollegiate league tournament to be played beginning Jan. 25. Alexander's presence on the squad brings the number of experienced players to four, the others being Latour, Farrell and Weinstein.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

YEAR'S RECORD
IN STOCK MARKET

Cross Currents in Price Movements During 1918 on New York Stock Exchange Are Pronounced—Volume Less

NEW YORK, New York.—There were probably more cross currents in the stock market during 1918 than in any other year in a generation. Developments of national and international importance, crowded each other. The stock market could not be consistent for any length of time.

The results are sketched in a series of groups of stocks below. Copper, steel, and traction stocks were generally lower at the end of the year than at the beginning; an exception is Steel common. Ralls representing railroad stocks are generally higher; those representing railroads very much dependent on the government are lower. Except for an occasional case, stocks in all the other groups are higher than a year ago. Many record high prices were reached in the industrial list.

The volume of stock transactions was smaller by about 50,000,000 shares in 1918 than in 1917. The volume of bond transactions, measured on a basis of par values, however, was about \$900,000,000 greater than in the previous year. This increase was due to heavier Liberty bond trading.

Below are listed 19 groups of stocks traded in on the New York Stock Exchange. Closing prices of 1917 are given, together with high and low marks of 1918 and closing prices or bids Dec. 30, 1918:

Name of Security	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS					
Int Har & W. (new)	112 1/2	121	124	112	112
Adv. Rmly pfd	28	62 1/2	28 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
*Old stock					

AUTOMOBILES	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
General Motors	104 1/2	164	166 1/2	129	129
Studebaker	48 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	50	50
Chrysler	67 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	104	104
Maxwell	35	42 1/2	43 1/2	28	28

CLOTHING	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
Amer. Woollen	45	60 1/2	61 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
NH. Cloak & Suit	55	60	60 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Chert. Peabody	44	56 1/2	57 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2

CHEMICAL	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
Amer. Chem.	78 1/2	108	109	78 1/2	78 1/2
Virg. Carb. Chem.	41 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2

COAL	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
Pittsburgh Coal	44	58 1/2	42	46 1/2	46 1/2
Pittsburgh & W. Va.	24 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2

COPPER	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
Am. Smelt.	61 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	59	59
Inspiration	47	58 1/2	59 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Yahara	81 1/2	93	94 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Kennecott	63 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Chino	42 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

ELECTRIC IMPLEMENTS	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
General Electric	127 1/2	158 1/2	159 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Westinghouse	49 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	18 1/2	37	37 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

ELECTRIC LIGHT & GAS	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
Consolidated Gas	55 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Peoples Gas	58	44 1/2	45 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Columbia Gas	58	44 1/2	45 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ohio Cities Gas	57 1/2	48	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2

ELECTRIC TRACTION	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
Bklyn Rap Trans.	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Intb. Cons. pfd	45 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

EQUIPMENTS	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
Amer. Car & Pdy	69 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Amer. Locom.	58 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Baldwin Locom.	58 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2

FOOD AND CAN	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
Corn Products	21	50 1/2	51 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Amer. Lined	28 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Amer. Cotton Oil	27	44 1/2	45 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Amer. Can	38 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Continental Can	38 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Loose-Wiles	16 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

LEAD AND PAINT	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
National Lead	44 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Amer. H. & L. pfd	49 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am. Lead	64	73 1/2	74 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2

LEATHER	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
Mex. Petroleum	80 1/2	184	185	167 1/2	167 1/2
Texas Co.	129	203	204 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2
Sinclair Oil	25 1/2	33	34 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Call Petroleum	29 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

RAILROADS	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
Atchafalaya	85 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Southern Pac.	112	127 1/2	128 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Union Pac.	112	127 1/2	128 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Norfolk & Westm.	104 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Pennsylvania	47	50 1/2	51 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
N. Y. Central	71 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
New Haven	27 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Balti. & Ohio	33	62	63 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

RUBBER	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
U. S. Rubber	52 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Kelly-Springfield	44 1/2	42	43	38 1/2	38 1/2
Goodrich	37 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2

SHIPPING	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
Int. M. M. pfd	44 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am. S. S. Co.	97 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Pacific Mail	24	49	50 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2

STEEL	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
U. S. Steel	90 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lackawanna Steel	77	91 1/2	92 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Amer. Can. & W. I.	75 1/2	94	95 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Gulf States Steel	90	111 1/2	112 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2

SUGAR	1917	1918	High	Low	Dec. 30, 1918
Cuba Cane Sugar	27 1/2	34	35 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Amer. Sug. Ref.	58 1/2	116	117 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2

FIELD CROPS' VALUE
SHOWS INCREASE

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A representative of the Canadian Northern road says: "The total value of field crops of Canada in 1918 is \$1,383,000,000. In 1917 the total was \$1,144,636,450, compared with \$886,684,900 in 1916 and \$552,771,500 in 1915. Consequently, during the four years of war, the value of field crops of Canada has more than doubled. To a considerable extent this is due to increased production, stimulated by double incentive of patriotism and self interest, but the large increase in price of all commodities has been also an important factor. Wheat, for instance, which in 1913 was on the average for Canada only 65 cents a bushel, is now \$1.95; potatoes that were 50 cents are now \$1.15 a bushel; and hay which was \$11.50 the ton, is now \$16.25. Corresponding increases are observable for all principal crops."

MATURITIES OF
ROADS FOR 1919

Total of Securities Coming Due Is \$345,449,200, Compared With \$258,000,000 During 1918

NEW YORK, New York.—During 1919 an unusually large amount of railroad securities will mature, totaling \$345,449,200, compared with approximately \$258,000,000 in 1918.

The largest item is the New York, New Haven & Hartford road's one-year 6 per cent notes for \$46,964,000, due April 15. At present this loan, the first direct loan made by the United States Railroad Administration, is held by the government. At the time it was made the railroad administration gave the company an option to extend it for another year at the same interest. It is probable the company will take advantage of this privilege.

The Baltimore & Ohio will have an unusually large amount of maturities to provide for during the coming year, \$33,500,000, the biggest item of which is 6 per cent four-month extended notes for \$22,500,000, due Feb. 1.

Southern Railway has an important maturity, due March 2, in \$25,000,000 of two-year 5 per cent securities. This company has enjoyed excellent credit in recent years, and has been unusually prosperous, particularly in the last two years. Its strong financial position has been reflected in the market price of its bonds, which are selling comparatively high. It is not expected the company will find any difficulty in floating a long-term loan to refund the notes.

Another interesting item to be taken care of April 1 is the Erie road's \$15,000,000 two-year 5 per cent securities. Erie will probably also enable it to refund these notes.

The Chicago & Western Indiana road's one-year extended 6 per cent notes for \$15,000,000 will have to be met again Sept. 1, 1919.

A large majority of maturities in 1919 are short-term and extended notes. During the war period it was almost impossible for railroad companies to float to any long-term obligations. However, with the war over, and necessity for government loans reduced, financing by railroads will tend to change from short-term notes to long-term bonds.

Below are figures by months, representing the railroad bonds, notes and receiver's certificates maturing in 1919:

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
\$12,904,200	\$12,904,200	\$12,904,200	\$12,904,200	\$12,904,200	\$12,904,200	\$12,904,200	\$12,904,200	\$12,904,200	\$12,904,200	\$12,904,200	\$12,904,200

MINES NOT TO BE
SOLD FOR TAXES

Injunction Against Sale of \$300,000,000 Properties for Levy Which They Refuse to Pay

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—A restraining order has been issued by Judge Tillman D. Johnson of the federal court preventing Daniel O. Larson, Utah State Treasurer, from selling the properties of mining concerns estimated to be worth \$300,000,000.

A law was passed by the State Legislature providing that the mining companies should pay an occupation tax and another tax of 3 per cent on the earnings of the mines. When the companies refused to pay the taxes, the state treasurer advertised a sale of the properties to meet the demands of the State. All told, \$187,000 was claimed by the treasurer.

Two days before the sales were to take place, the companies sought the restraining order and the judge issued a temporary one, thus preventing the sales.

RAW MATERIALS
HOLDING ADVISED

NEW YORK, New York.—Before the Southern Commercial Congress, Burrell S. Cutler, chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, said: "We must guard ourselves against motives of fear in the business world. At present almost all of our factories and storerooms are filled with raw materials and commodities which owners may be tempted to sell at sacrifice prices to escape taxes and the purchase of Liberty bonds. Precipitate action of this kind, if based on a fear that raw materials will generally decline in value, will bring individual and national loss. The most knowing and deliberate business men realize that the available supply of basic materials for human use and consumption is many times less than the world will need for some years to come. This is the inevitable result of four years of systematic destruction without replenishment."

HOUSTON OILS EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—The Houston Oil Company reports for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1918, surplus after charges of \$1,283,441, equal (after deduction of preferred dividends) to \$3.63 a share on \$20,000,000 outstanding common stock, compared with \$2.11 a share in the previous year. Changes in earnings follow:

1918	1917	1916
Total receipts	\$1,850,563	\$1,255,670
Net op. rev.	1,283,441	1,188,174
Expenses	676,121	4,299
Surplus	607,291	182,974

CONVERSION OF
FOREIGN BONDS

Considerable Interest Taken by American Investors in Advantages Offered by Changing Into Long-Term Securities

NEW YORK, New York.—With the advent of peace, American investors in such foreign bonds floated here in the early stages of the war are offering facilities for conversion into long-term issues are taking more lively interest in opportunities these conversions will offer. "As some of these bonds have undergone considerable depreciation, at times below issue prices, investors are naturally anxious to know the outlook for enhanced market values in the future. The only criterion is the course of the respective government bond prices in years preceding the war, added to certain well-recognized economic laws.

In 30 years prior to the war, the highest yield of English consols was a fraction above 3 per cent, and they have sold on as low a basis as 2.41 per cent, or the equivalent of 113 1/2 for 100. The French perpetuals, the highest yield of French perpetuals was 3.55 per cent, and they have sold on as low a basis as 2.85, or at 105 1/2.

The next foreign issue to mature will be United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5 1/2 per cent convertible notes, Feb. 1 next. There are approximately \$140,000,000 outstanding, but as they may be converted into a long-term 5 1/2 per cent loan, running 20 years, it is reasonable to expect a large part will be converted before maturity. That they now command a large premium indicates that many purchasers purpose to convert into the long-term issue. United Kingdom of Great Britain also has \$150,000,000 5 1/2 per cent notes due Nov. 1, 1919. This issue has no convertible feature.

French Republic 5 1/2 per cent secured convertible loan, of which there is approximately \$99,000,000 outstanding, falls due April 1, 1919. It is convertible into 5 1/2 per cent 20-year loan of the French Republic. The present price indicates a large part will be converted.

The largest foreign war loan sold in the United States was the Anglo-French 5 per cent loan for \$500,000,000. These bonds mature Oct. 15, 1920. As they are convertible into a joint Anglo-French 4 1/2 per cent loan running 15 to 25 years, it is quite probable a large amount will be converted, as the 4 1/2 per cent joint bond of these two nations would be considered a high grade investment in normal times.

British consols bore 3 per cent from the beginning of the Nineteenth Century down to 1859. The rate was then reduced to 2 1/2 per cent, and in 1903 reduced to 2 1/4 per cent. The appended table goes back to the crest of the high movement for gilt-edge securities in the latter part of the last century. This gives investors an opportunity of judging the extreme limit they might look for, based upon prices available for French and British issues in the past. It is hardly to be expected that such prices will be realized again within the present generation. But a return to some of the price level before the European War may be experienced by holders of Anglo-French bonds, for instance, who choose to convert into the 15-year 4 1/2 per cent bonds.

As the 4 1/2 per cent bonds will be the joint and several obligations of the British and French governments, it is to be expected their market price will be approximately on a parity with either British consols or French rentes—whichever command the higher price as measured by income yield.

The following shows the average between high and low prices for French 3 per cent rentes and British consols in the last 20 years, down to the outbreak of the European war, with income yields therefrom and percentage price at which a 15-year 4 1/2 per cent bond would sell, to yield the return at average price shown for each year:

1914	83.29	3.60	72	15.32	3.40	112.8
1915	87.12	3.45	73%	3.41	112.7	
1916	91.92	3.26	75	55.64	3.29	114.2
1917	95.52	3.14	79	5.32	3.15	115.6
1918	97.32	3.07	80%	3.09	116.8	
1919	97.32	3.07	81	1.32	2.98	118.2
1920	95.90	3.13	85	29.32	2.91	119.7
1921	95.90	3.13	85	7.79	2.92	119.7
1922	95.47	3.08	88	13.32	2.83	120.8
1923	95.90	3.02	89	23.32	2.73	126.8
1924	96.55	3.11	88	3.16	2.84	120.2
1925	96.55	3.11	88	7.32	2.76	121.2
1926	96.22	3.22	90	9.32	2.59	119.4
1927	101.18	2.57	91	7.16	2.91	119.2
1928	100.73	2.86	100		2.75	121.4
1929	100.73	2.86	100		2.63	120.6
1930	102.75	2.88	108	1.16	2.63	120.6
1931	102.75	2.92	110	1.16	2.59	120.9
1932	103.42	2.91	112%		2.45	125.6
1933	101.82	2.94	109%		2.51	124.7
1935	101.67	2.95	105	13.16	2.60	123.5

PROFITEERING LAID TO DOCTORS

Nurses Included in the Charges
Which Are to Be Investigated by an Ohio State Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Ohio State Board of Medical Registration and Examination is to inquire into charges of profiteering by certain Cleveland physicians during the past two months. Dr. L. E. Siemon of Cleveland, member of the board, has just announced.

This inquiry into charges that physicians and nurses have taken advantage of the recent demands upon them and the absence of other physicians in military service to make exorbitant charges for professional work, will be made at a meeting of the board, to be held in this city early in January.

The state board's action against profiteering physicians follows an investigation already opened by the Cleveland Academy of Medicine. The resolution was introduced by Dr. J. E. Tuckerman, vice-president of the academy, well known in public life in Cleveland, as well as in his profession. Dr. Tuckerman says he believes it to be the duty of the profession to sift to the bottom the reports regarding profiteering by physicians and nurses. Dr. C. L. McDonald, secretary of the academy, in explaining the situation, says:

"The resolution as passed by the academy is so worded that any unethical practice on the part of anyone connected in any way with the practice of medicine in and will come within the scope of the investigation."

Dr. McDonald further said that the inquiry would not only go into charges for doctors' calls and nursing, but would also include charges for serum and antitoxins and the administration of these drugs by physicians.

The action of the academy followed closely upon the Cleveland City Council's investigation of charges of profiteering by nurses.

MEMORIAL ROAD SYSTEM IS URGED

Proposal Made That United States Honor Its Soldiers and Sailors With National Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BRUNSWICK, Maine—Frederick L. Smith, a graduate of Bowdoin College, and now at the head of the Penn Charter School in Philadelphia, believes that the gratitude of the United States to its soldiers and sailors who gave themselves to the service of humanity, can be best shown in a great, comprehensive system of highways.

"Because of the obvious help of such a system in promoting great enterprises," said Mr. Smith, "the project should enlist the vigorous support of manufacturing and commercial interests. From its sentimental appeal to the patriotism and gratitude of the nation, it is sure to gain the enthusiastic aid of historical and social organizations."

"The arrangement of trunk lines and subsidiary branches, the method of naming highways, parks and bridges after distinguished soldiers and statesmen, the coordination of all details of the general plan, should be placed in the hands of a national commission."

"In its execution there is scope for every variety of talent and ability, of brain and brawn, of zeal and enthusiasm. The plan has the added merit of progressive usefulness. While under construction it is still useful. With every extension its utility is increased."

"In due time would be opened up and made accessible to the nation all the grandeur of the sea and mountains, the charm of forest, lake and stream. With the revelation of the great out of doors, with its call from trees and flowers, clear air and sunshine, will come in larger measure the inspiration to nobler thoughts."

"The sentiment of the country, quite aside from any consideration of a memorial, has long been ripe for such a system of roads. The exigencies of war have demonstrated the need and value of better means of communication. No other form of expenditure yields quicker returns in dividends or satisfaction, or leaves a deeper impression of permanent prosperity. This knowledge has come from the experience of every community and accounts for the rapid development of highway improvement once started in all parts of the country."

"Of all the great warriors the world has produced, the names of Caesar and Napoleon stand out as supreme. Of their military triumphs, nothing remains today as a contribution to the progress of the world to be compared to the system of permanent highways which they created. With prophetic foresight, the best minds of the ages visioned the transcendent value to state and nation of free and permanent communication."

NEAR-BEER COURT ORDER IS MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, Nevada—The manufacture and sale of near-beer, a beverage containing, it is alleged, one-tenth of one per cent alcohol, is authorized by the state Supreme Court, in a decision just filed granting the motion of the Reno Brewing Company to modify a temporary injunction issued by District Judge Moran of Washoe County, preventing the manufacture, storage, or sale of the drink, pending the final determination of the issues involved. The Supreme Court said, in modifying the injunction, that inasmuch as the

beverage is non-intoxicating and containing less than one-half of one per cent alcohol, it does not appear that the public will be greatly damaged if its manufacture and sale is permitted, pending the final determination of the case. Final argument on the matter was set for Jan. 15, 1919.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR RUSSIA ON THE WAY

Railroad Equipment, Valued at
Rising \$30,000,000, on Pacific
Coast, Starts for Destination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SEATTLE, Washington—Accumulation in Seattle and other ports of the Pacific Coast of locomotives and other railway supplies and equipment, valued at rising \$30,000,000, ordered by the Russian Government and lying idle for the past year, has now started to clear on steamers supplied by the United States Shipping Board, three steamers having already sailed for Russia, all going to Vladivostok. As soon as one vessel sails another immediately comes to port, so that the material is moving rapidly. New cargoes are constantly coming from the East, where they are being manufactured.

This work is under the supervision of Mr. Jurin and Mr. Kaganovsky, of the Russian Mission of Ways of Communication, who have recently come to Seattle from New York, the headquarters of the mission. They are working in cooperation with the United States Shipping Board, the War Trade Board and the Quartermaster's Department, who act as agents for some of the steamers.

An order placed last year by the Russian Government for 2600 locomotives and 40,000 cars was only partly filled on account of unsettled conditions of the war. This order is now being completed and shipped, as Russia is in need of this rolling stock for the rehabilitation and building of Russian and Siberian railroads.

Mr. Kaganovsky is doing much to acquaint the people of the Pacific Coast with the economic conditions and national resources of Russia and the outlook of future business relations between Russia and the United States. With this object in view, a Russian club has been established in Seattle the purposes of which are to promote and sustain friendly, social and commercial relations between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of Russia; and to aid in the education, advancement, development and intellectual understanding of and between the two nations.

Currency Shipment Held

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One billion rubles in bank notes printed in this country and sent to Russia aboard an American transport are held at Vladivostok awaiting a decision by the Japanese, British, French and United States governments as to their disposition. The notes were ordered by a Russian bank some time ago, but rapid changes in government made the standing of the bank a question that could not be determined. The question also arose as to whether the delivery of the shipment would further inflame the Russian currency, already inflated under the Bolshevik régime, which is still issuing notes. Originally the bank had a gold reserve to cover the issue.

The Omsk Government, greatly in need of funds, asked that the bank notes be turned over to it, and the Russian ambassadors at Washington and Paris joined in this request. The United States, to facilitate matters, shipped the notes to Vladivostok in order to have them on hand in case it was decided to deliver them to the government at Omsk.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE HEAD FREED BY COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, North Dakota—A. C. Townley, president of the Non-Partisan League, was discharged here last week from bankruptcy by Judge C. F. Amidon of the United States District Court. Judge Amidon denied every motion made by the counsel for the trustees, who asked that Mr. Townley be required to account for approximately \$14,000 in cash and also to turn over ownership of the so-called league newspapers. The court held the money was paid by the Non-Partisan League for organization purposes and that he had no interest in the newspapers. Mr. Townley had a debt of nearly \$80,000, contracted while farming, and had assets of only \$500.

GEN. HODGES TRANSFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Major-General Harry F. Hodges, who commanded the twenty-sixth United States division during its period of training at Camp Devens, in Massachusetts, has been ordered by the War Department to Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina, to take command of the twenty-sixth division on Jan. 3.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS FAVORED

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—Clark College faculty has unanimously endorsed the plan for a League of Nations and sent a request signed by 22 members of the faculty, headed by Edmund C. Sanford, president, to Senators Lodge and Weeks and Congressman Winslow to support the plan.

CRUISERS REACH BRAZIL

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The United States cruisers Tacoma, Cleveland and Denver have arrived here from St. Thomas. They will take the place of the cruisers under Admiral Caperton which have been patrolling the South Atlantic.

STATE OWNERSHIP ISSUES ARE RAISED

South Dakota Legislature May
Act on Recently Adopted
Amendments to Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, South Dakota—There is much interest regarding to what action will be taken by the incoming Legislature under the enlarged powers granted to that body in the November election. At that time all of the so-called public ownership amendments to the state constitution, five in number, were passed by substantial majorities. It now remains for the Legislature to enact the necessary legislation to carry out the will of the people as so expressed.

Under the amendments the State may purchase, develop and operate plants for the development of water power; engage in the manufacture of cement and cement products for the people of the State; provide for state hail insurance; engage in the mining and distribution of coal; purchase, construct and operate elevators and warehouses within or without the State; and buy or construct flouring mills and packing houses within the State.

The Non-Partisan League exerted a potent influence in securing the submission of these amendments to the people and their ratification at the polls. However, the coming Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican in both branches, and there seems to be considerable diversity of opinion as to what action may be taken.

The constitution provides that no money shall be appropriated for the purposes enumerated except upon a two-thirds vote of the members elect in each branch of the Legislature. Hence, this will give a minority the power to obstruct all legislation on these matters if they so desire. But it is felt that in such an event those responsible will be blamed for disobeying the wish of the people. In whichever way the situation is met, the outcome is likely to have considerable political significance.

WAR CHEST DRIVE IN MINNEAPOLIS

City Finishes Its Campaign for
\$3,000,000—Large Number
of Beneficiaries on the List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Minneapolis has just completed its War Chest Drive for \$3,000,000. The beneficiaries represented the national war work and relief agencies and a large group of local social agencies; the alignment of the beneficiaries of the chest follows:

American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., American Library Association, War Camp Community Service, Jewish Welfare Board and War Relief, Armenian and Syrian Relief, Animal Rescue League, Associated Charities, Associated Jewish Charities, Augustana Mission Cottage and Children's Home, Bethany Home, Bethesda Benevolent Society, Deacons Hospital, Boy Scouts, Child Welfare Committee, Parents' and Teachers' Council, Children's Gospel Mission, Children's Home Society of Minnesota, Children's Protective Society, Concordia Society, Council of Social Agencies, Ebenezer Home, Girl Scouts, Infant Welfare Society, International Sunshine Society, Jones-Harrison Home, League of Women, Catholic Women, Inc., Lutheran Inner Mission Society, Lyndeborn Hospital, Maternity Hospital, Northeast Neighborhood House, Norwegian Lutheran Rescue Home, Pillsbury Settlement House, Rosedale Cottage, Scandinavian Home of Shelter, Seton Guild, Sheltering Arms, Society for the Friendless, Society for the Blind, Union City Mission, Unity House, Visiting Nurse Association, Washington Neighborhood House, Wells Memorial Hospital, Women's Auxiliary Fairview Hospital, Women's Christian Association, Women's Committee of Council of National Defense, Women's Cooperative Alliance, Women's Occupational Bureau, Women's Welfare League, Working Boys' Band.

WAR COLLEGE POST FOR ADMIRAL SIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Admiral Sims will be assigned to duty as president of the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, on completion of his present duty as commander of United States naval forces in European waters. Secretary Daniels made this announcement on Tuesday, adding that the assignment was at the request of Admiral Sims, and that the Navy Department has asked for double the current appropriation for the war college in order to expand the work there.

This assignment means that the department is taking immediate steps to capitalize the extraordinary opportunities Admiral Sims has had during the war. As commander of the United States forces, he has been in direct connection with the strategy boards of the British and French admiralties.

TAX ITEM GREATER THAN STATE DEBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Georgia—Reorganization of the rural development policy of the Railroad Administration in the South-east has been announced in Atlanta by W. W. Croxton, general passenger agent of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, the Charleston and South Carolina Railroad and the Western Railroad of Alabama. Supervisory charge of the new department has been given to W. R. Tucker, formerly agricultural agent for the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad.

Under the present constitution, Kansas has no way of aiding in good roads work as a State as the constitution prohibits the State being a party of an internal improvement.

The first move of the good roads builders is to change the constitution. The association has a proposed amendment all ready and has arranged a lobby to bring the necessary pressure to secure the adoption of the resolution by the Legislature and thereby secure its submission to the people at the next election. The association has arranged a campaign of education to bring the amendment to the attention of the voters at the proper time.

COAL COMPANIES ORDERED TO REFUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Coal-producing companies that have been charging a higher price for "modified mine-run coal" than permitted by the Fuel Administration, are being required to refund the overcharge to the consumer, according to a decision of the local Fuel Administration that has been approved by Washington. The decision obtained in the case of the Light & Development Company of St. Louis against the Seales Coal Company of Chicago was the first in the country. It will have a far-reaching effect, as coal administrations in many states have reported and are dealing with similar violations. More than a dozen companies in Missouri and Illinois have filed charges against the Seales Coal Company on similar cases.

STRIKE PLAN DEFEATED

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—As a result of precautions taken by the military authorities, the effort by Marxist agitators to inaugurate a general strike here have been abandoned.

BIBLE-READING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Rabbi of Ahavath Achim Congregation at Atlanta, Georgia, Objects to Recent Board Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Georgia—An objection to reading of the Bible in the public schools of Atlanta, as recently ordered by the City School Board, has been made by Rabbi Abraham P. Hirmes, of the Ahavath Achim congregation, in a printed statement published in The Atlanta Constitution, in which he said:

"With great surprise did I read that the Board of Education of this city has ordered portions of the Bible read in the public schools. Therefore, allow me to protest against this resolution. 'The gentlemen who so strenuously urged the passage of this resolution are no doubt sincere in the desire they profess to bring the Word of God and the lessons of morality to the school children. Both Jews and (Roman) Catholics are against this provision and surely it will not be contended that they are antagonistic to the Word of God, or to the teaching of morality. The injunction to do justice, to love mercy and to walk humbly before God; the teaching to love your neighbor as yourself, and to do unto others as you would have others do unto you, all have their origin in the Jewish Bible. Their opposition rests, I am convinced, upon the ground that religious exercises that even suggest sectarianism have no place in the school system maintained at public expense by taxes levied upon people of all kinds of religions. The right to worship God in the manner agreeable to the dictates of his conscience is described in the Constitution of these blessed United States, as the inalienable privilege of every citizen, and it is significant that the makers of our fundamental laws expressly decreed that this should be required as a qualification to any office of public trust."

"The reading of the Bible in the public schools will result in confusion and family quarrels. The Bible to be taught must be interpreted and the variety of interpretations are as numerous as are the religions embraced today. The teacher reading the Bible will interpret it according to lights of his belief, and as teachers change so will the meanings of the Bible change. And besides this, as may be easily conceived, all these various interpretations may possibly differ from those of the child's parents, and so we have here planted the seeds of discontent and misunderstanding."

"This resolution is diametrically opposed to the spirit of our Constitution. Our government was organized with one great ideal in view, that is, freedom, freedom of thought, freedom of action, freedom of press and freedom of religion. Ever since its foundation this government has stood and fought for freedom and now after 142 years of steadfastness to this ideal, this resolution threatens to undermine the very foundation of our national existence. It has always been our policy to maintain as enemies, the government and the church. Let us keep them apart!"

ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO RETURN HOME

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—General Pershing has notified the War Department that additional units with a total strength of about 15,000 men have been assigned for early convoy home. They include the three hundred and twenty-ninth and three hundred and thirtieth infantry of the eighty-third division with a strength of more than 50 officers and 3400 men each, and the forty-eighth regiment, air service, including about 16 aero squadrons. The fifty-fourth field artillery with 106 officers and 2429 men and the one hundred and sixteenth engineers and train, 26 officers and 1600 men also were among the units designated for early return.

Aero squadrons included are the one hundred and sixty-second, one hundred and first, two hundred and fifty-seventh, one hundred and eighty-fourth, four hundred and eighty-third, four hundred and ninety-sixth, four hundred and sixty-ninth and six hundred and fortieth. The air service mechanics include the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth companies. The organizations of the fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-seventh pioneer infantry, represented by one officer and one man each, and the one hundred and sixty-fourth field hospital, two officers and 55 men, also are designated, as is a casual company from the air service and one from the chemical warfare service.

MINISTERS PROTEST PROFESSIONAL BOXING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Efforts being made here to work up sentiment for a proposed state law to legalize professional boxing bouts have been countered at a meeting of Methodist ministers here, at which vigorous resolutions were passed against any such step. The use of boxing in the army, it was said, has been taken as a fulcrum to put it back into public life.

The ministers expressed their indignant protest against the linking up in this agitation of the friendly contests of our soldiers and sailors under the direction of Y. M. C. A. workers with the alleged commercialized bouts of the prize ring.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Georgia—Reorganization of the rural development policy of the Railroad Administration in the South-east has been announced in Atlanta by W. W. Croxton, general passenger agent of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, the Charleston and South Carolina Railroad and the Western Railroad of Alabama. Supervisory charge of the new department has been given to W. R. Tucker, formerly agricultural agent for the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad.

CONNECTICUT THRIFT FIGURES

HARTFORD, Connecticut—That in a year of high wages residents of Connecticut were thrifty is shown by the report of E. J. Sturges, State Bank Commissioner, for the year ending Sept. 30, just made to the Governor. Deposits for the year in savings banks and trust companies increased \$14,181,245 over the previous year, bringing to total figures of deposits in these institutions \$405,146,834.

CLASSIFIED SCHOOLS

Rabbi of Ahavath Achim Congregation at Atlanta, Georgia, Objects to Recent Board Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Georgia—An objection to reading of the Bible in the public schools of Atlanta, as recently ordered by the City School Board, has been made by Rabbi Abraham P. Hirmes, of the Ahavath Achim congregation, in a printed statement published in The Atlanta Constitution, in which he said:

"The gentlemen who so strenuously urged the passage of this resolution are no doubt sincere in the desire they profess to bring the Word of God and the lessons of morality to the school children. Both Jews and (Roman) Catholics are against this provision and surely it will not be contended that they are antagonistic to the Word of God, or to the teaching of morality. The injunction to do justice, to love mercy and to walk humbly before God; the teaching to love your neighbor as yourself, and to do unto others as you would have others do unto you, all have their origin in the Jewish Bible. Their opposition rests, I am convinced, upon the ground that religious exercises that even suggest sectarianism have no place in the school system maintained at public expense by taxes levied upon people of all kinds of religions. The right to worship God in the manner agreeable to the dictates of his conscience is described in the Constitution of these blessed United States, as the inalienable privilege of every citizen, and it is significant that the makers of our fundamental laws expressly decreed that this should be required as a qualification to any office of public trust."

"The reading of the Bible in the public schools will result in confusion and family quarrels. The Bible to be taught must be interpreted and the variety of interpretations are as numerous as are the religions embraced today. The teacher reading the Bible will interpret it according to lights of his belief, and as teachers change so will the meanings of the Bible change. And besides this, as may be easily conceived, all these various interpretations may possibly differ from those of the child's parents, and so we have here planted the seeds of discontent and misunderstanding."

"This resolution is diametrically opposed to the spirit of our Constitution. Our government was organized with one great ideal in view, that is, freedom, freedom of thought, freedom of action, freedom of press and freedom of religion. Ever since its foundation this government has stood and fought for freedom and now after 142 years of steadfastness to this ideal, this resolution threatens to undermine the very foundation of our national existence. It has always been our policy to maintain as enemies, the government and the church. Let us keep them apart!"

KANSAS MAY HAVE \$60,000,000 ROAD WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kansas—Now that the war is over and materials may be obtained every county seat and market center in the State. The Kansas Good Roads Association has outlined the program and has its plans all completed for carrying the fight into the Legislature and later to the people of the State.

Under the present constitution, Kansas has no way of aiding in good roads work as a State as the constitution prohibits the State being a party of an internal improvement.

The first move of the good roads builders is to change the constitution. The association has a proposed amendment all ready and has arranged a lobby to bring the necessary pressure to secure the adoption of the resolution by the Legislature and thereby secure its submission to the people at the next election. The association has arranged a campaign of education to bring the amendment to the attention of the voters at the proper time.

SUCCESS SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Individual Instruction
PITMAN UP-TO-DATE

MADISON WISCONSIN

Miss Miller's Private School

For Secretaries

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

In all commercial subjects

1031-1033 PHELAN BLDG. GABRIEL 990

San Francisco, Cal.

Day and Evening Classes.

CAMP AT BREST TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports published on Wednesday that the 75,000 men in the embarkation camp at Brest, France, have been suffering neglect and are surrounded by camp conditions far from satisfactory, have caused Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to cable to Major-General Harbord asking for a personal investigation of the camp conditions at once. The principal point in the report published states that the Brest camp is in a swampy district and entirely unfit for the purpose to which it is being put. Secretary Baker said he inspected the camp when he was in France in October, and that at that time he found everything satisfactory. Brigadier-General Butler of the marine corps is in command of the camp, but is under orders of the War Department.


LELAND POWERS SCHOOL

Of the Spoken Word

New Students to Be Admitted January 1st, 1919

Intensive Course arranged so that these students may enter the SENIOR CLASS next Fall.

For Particulars, address LELAND POWERS SCHOOL, Fenway, Boston.



The School of National Reputation

Soldiers-Sailors Attention!

If you plan to enter business, be prepared.

Only trained men are sent to the front. This has been a business training school for over 50 years, and with its Faculty of Specialists, can help you.

Bulletin giving courses, rates, etc., upon request.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

334 Boylston St., Boston

January Classes

Telephone Navigation
Steam Engines and Boilers
Architectural Working Drawing
Sheet Metal Drafting Sheet Metal Shop
Ship Design Electricity Firing
Automobile Engines Heating and Ventilation
Surveying Calculations
Preparatory Course for Lowell Institute

(Two courses, for both beginners and advanced students.)

Classes start Monday, January 6. Write or call for circular and application form. Military courses discontinued, releasing entire equipment for evening instruction.

Franklin Union

Berkley and Appleton Streets, Boston

BEACON

An Incorporated Country-City
Boarding and Day School
for Boys and Girls

For Illustrated Booklet Address

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal
1440 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. Brookline 7017

THE HIGHLAND SCHOOL

San Francisco

DAY AND RESIDENCE, CO-EDUCATIONAL, COMPLETE COURSE FROM PRIMARY TO COLLEGE ENTRANCE

Principal, Edith Reid, 1408 Page St.

The New York School of SECRETARIES

SPECIAL COURSE
Three Months' Individual Instruction
SUMMER TERMS

33 West 42nd Street, NEW YORK
V. M. WHEAT, Director

Success Shorthand School

Individual Instruction
PITMAN UP-TO-DATE

MADISON WISCONSIN

Miss Miller's Private School
For Secretaries

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION
In all commercial subjects

1031-1033 PHELAN BLDG. GABRIEL 990
San Francisco, Cal.
Day and Evening Classes.

CAMP AT BREST TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports published on Wednesday that the 75,000 men in the embarkation camp at Brest, France, have been suffering neglect and are surrounded by camp conditions far from satisfactory, have caused Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to cable to Major-General Harbord asking for a personal investigation of the camp conditions at once. The principal point in the report published states that the Brest camp is in a swampy district and entirely unfit for the purpose to which it is being put. Secretary Baker said he inspected the camp when he was in France in October, and that at that time he found everything satisfactory. Brigadier-General Butler of the marine corps is in command of the camp, but is under orders of the War Department.

THE PRINCIPAL

A School for Character Building
CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of college graduates make possible individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses are offered for your boy or girl.

The PRINCIPAL, St. Louis, Mo.
A prospectus will be mailed on application

CLASSIFIED

LEGAL NOTICE

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—In Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners. Boston, December 26, 1918. On the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to reconsider and determine a price which shall hereafter control the contract between the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and the New England Fuel and Transportation Company under an agreement between said companies dated September 27, 1917, the Board will give a hearing to the parties interested at its office, 605 Ford Building at 15 Ashburton Place, Boston, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by publication hereof in the "Boston Herald and Journal," the "Boston Globe," the "Boston Daily Advertiser," the "Boston Post," the "Boston Transcript," the "Boston American," the "Boston Traveler," the "Christian Science Monitor" and the "Boston Evening Record," newspapers published in the City of Boston, in each of said papers twice each week for two successive weeks prior to said time of hearing. By order of the Board, ARTHUR D. SNOW, Assistant Clerk.

A true copy. Attest: ARTHUR D. SNOW, Assistant Clerk.

REAL ESTATE

I HAVE TWO desirable summer homes. Thos. and Island. See description of each. For exchange for Boston property. E. A. SHAW, 263 1/2 King St., Kingston, Canada.

HELP WANTED

LARGE and desirable tailoring house wants enterprising and energetic man with experience and ambition to help build fast growing medium-sized business. Applicant must be steady and willing to work. To such an opportunity must be given to become part owner. Initial salary \$500.00. Address: Tailor Lee, St. Paul, Minn.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—A young man of education as assistant to executive in shoe manufacturing concern; one with scientific and mechanical knowledge and ability and energy; a good mind and a willingness to undertake whatever lies before him; to such a man we offer an exceptional opportunity; must furnish references. B.75, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED

ONE FIRST CLASS AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC Address L.59, Monitor Office, Boston

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED Bright, energetic girl to assist in care of children and do some light housework; 1 1/2 hours per week. New York City, 19, Monitor, 21, 40th St., New York City.

EXP. Protestant housekeeper desired at once. Small family, 2 boys; no washing; give refs., salary expected. O. H. REED, Lansing, Mich.

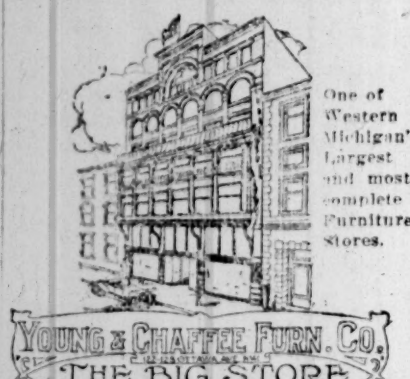
WANTED—Chambermaid-seamstress needed in care of children; half hour from Grand Central, N.Y. Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—An assistant bookkeeper, wholesale firm. O. H. REED, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—General house maid; three in family. Address 124

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Herpolsheimer Co.
Grand Rapids Great Dept. StoreSERVICE is spelled
with a capital "S"
in this store.A business conducted on the
principles of mutual advantage.**Khaki Yarn**
Fancy Linens
Art Needlework**HANDKERCHIEFS**
TOWELS
TABLE LINENS
WHITE GOODS
Wurzburger's Linen Store**Quality
and Style
FOR MEN**
Mackenzie-Bostock-Monroe
51 Monroe Avenue
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN**CARR-HUTCHINS-
ANDERSON COMPANY**
Clothing, Hats, Furnishings
Shoes for Men and Boys**Fireplace Furnishings**
Hardware
Sporting Goods
Kitchen Furnishings
China, Glass,
Silverware**Foster Stevens & Company**
Cleaning
and
Dyeing
Repairing
Accordion
Plaiting**Herkner's**
WESTERN MICHIGAN
LEADING JEWELERS
114 Monroe Ave. 121 Ottawa Ave.**MCCURDY'S**
UNDERWEAR & HOSIERY
"HURRY TO MCCURDY'S" 67 Div. Avenue So.**Apes Teal**
National City Bank Building
SWEET'S CANDY SHOP
TABLE DROVE AND LIGHT LUNCHEONS
112 E. Fulton Street**Cody Hotel Cafeteria**
Entrance 10 West Fulton St. at Thruway
Cody Hotel Lobby
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.**Mrs. Diamond's School of Dressmaking
and Custom Shop**
Cakes and Divided Avenue Phone 1216**Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas
THE HERRICK PIANO CO.**
New location—55 Iowa Avenue, N. W.**WYOMING PARK
REAL ESTATE**
S. H. WILSON & CO.**BATTLE CREEK**
The Gift Shop
6 Arcade
Battle Creek, Michigan
NOVELTIES
FINE STATIONERY**R.J. Bolster**
REFINED MILLINERY
40-42 West Main Street
McCOY JEWELRY CO.
Battle Creek's Popular Priced
Jewelers and Opticians**PRINTING—RUBBER STAMPS
AND OFFICE SUPPLIES**
THE RAE E. McCOY PRINTERY
215-18 WARD BLDG. Battle Creek**The "Butcher Shop"**
80 W. Main Street
B. W. KRIBS
Florist
41 NORTH JEFFERSON AVENUE, Battle Creek**BAHLMAN'S**
MEDIUM AND HIGH GRADE FOOTWEAR
AND CROCK SHOES FOR WOMEN
FURNISHING SHOES FOR MEN
Omaha Post Office 66 E. Main St.**YOUNG & CHAPPEL FURN. CO.**
THE BIG STORE**Friedman-Spring**
DRY GOODS COMPANY**THE JANUARY SALES
ARE ON**
Something new, something important,
something interesting every day—in
the way of new, fresh merchandise at
less than its regular value. Keep your
eye on this store during this month.**FOREMOST
STORES**
Paul Stoketee & Sons
"SERVICE FIRST"
always at**Wurzburger's**
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
POWERS-BUTLER CO.
PLUMBING SPECIALISTS**Friedrich
MUSIC SHOP**
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Pianos—Player Pianos—Player Rolls
Victrolas—Records**ENGRAVED STATIONERY**
Invitations Announcements
EDIPHONES
Everything for the Office
THE TISCHBINE CO.
Post Street, near the Bridge
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.**WEALTY ST. FLORAL CO.**
"Say It With Flowers"
Florists Telegraph Delivery—Grand Rapids, Mich.**HOUSEMAN & JONES**
FINE CUSTOM TAILORING
HAT TRIMMING & MARK
WORTHINGTON BROS. CLOTHING**DUNN ELECTRIC CO.**
Features—Repairing—Wiring
72-73 Division Ave. N. Grand Rapids, Mich.
L. L. VANCE, THE METER FIRM
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION
WORK**THE CAMERA SHOP, Inc.**
16 Monroe Avenue, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.**INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**
Music
with
Meals
Circle
Place**CIRCLE FLOWER STORE**
An Indoor Garden
45 MONUMENT PLACE
INDIANAPOLIS**Say It with Hensley's Flowers**
Clarence R. Green, Prop. and Mgr.
East Ohio St. Main 3712, New 21-492**Useful Gifts for Men**
The Cameron-Schooley Co.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
2 E. Washington Street**KITZ KLEASER**
CLEANERS AND DYERS
777 East Superior Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
2751 Auto 51231, 1292 E. Michigan Street**GUARANTEE LIGHT CO., Inc.**
Electrical Contractors, Lighting Fixtures,
and Heating Appliances
251 N. ELINGTON ST. INDIANAPOLIS**HAMMOND, IND.**
POST GROCERY CO.
57 WILLIAM STREET
QUALITY GROCERIES
D. W. HALLGREN
INSURANCE
677 So. Hohman Street Phone 728**BILLINGS, MONT.**
BILLINGS DYE HOUSE
DRY CLEANING
117 North 20th Street, BILLINGS, MONTANA

JACKSON, MICH.

Jacobson's
Ladies and Misses
Outer Garments
JACKSON, MICHIGAN**For Cut Flowers and Floral
Designs**
SEE
CLARA BROWN & CO.
186 Main Street, West
Telephone Bell 777—Citizens 888**The Peoples National Bank**
CHARTERED 1883
Pays 3% Interest on Savings Deposits
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, all
new equipment
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Centrally Located**R. L. (Rex) KANTLEHNER**
The Biggest Little Jewelry
Store in Jackson
915 EAST MAIN Bell Phone 507**MYRON STILWELL**
Groceries
400 SOUTH MECHANIC ST. Both Phones 860
We Pledge Ourselves on Prompt Delivery**EDWARD A. BANNER**
Insurance
508 CARTER BUILDING
CHAS. E. RIGGS Bell 1254-71
129 W. Cortland St. City Club Bldg.
ODORLESS DRY CLEANER**ARTHUR PICKLES**
PLUMBING
Corner Franklin and Washington
HOPKINS AND SMITH
GROCEERIES
122 N. Michigan St., Jackson**KALAMAZOO, MICH.**
Oh! See the O-CEGAR MOPS!
An explanation many times offered by our
display of these goods in the HIGGINS BAK-
ERY BAKERY where we carry the mop and
all home and economy goods.
J. R. JONES SONS & CO. KALAMAZOO, MICH.**GILMORE BROS.**
Complete stocks of medium and high-grade
merchandise.
Test them with trial order**LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE**
100 So. Burdick Street
Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats,
Dresses, Waists, Popular Prices**ROBERTSON**
Furs and Fur Remodeling
301 South Burdick Street**JEWELRY**
—DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE
N. C. TALL CO., 118 W. Main St.**SHOES AND HOSIERY**
G. R. Kinney Company
311 NORTH BURDICK STREET**WOMEN'S FOOTWEAR
EXCLUSIVELY**
HERRICK'S BOOT SHOP
107 S. BURDICK**Bell Shoe Store**
FOOT FITTERS
L. ISENBERG 134 E. Main Street**GOSS**
FURNITURE
New Designs—New Lines
Furniture, Lamps and Novelties
E. L. YAPLE
4th Floor, Citizens Bldg.**HARDWARE**
Stiver, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Auto Accessories,
Plumbing Supplies
THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN BROS. CO.
"THE PARIS"
For First Class Cleaning
229 W. Main Street, Phone 137**VERNON R. McFEE**
MEN'S WEAR
ELECTRIC DRY CLEANING
Opposite Y. M. C. A.**PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES**
PRINTING, DEVELOPING, ENGRAVING,
and finishing. 118 So. Burdick St., W. B. BURGESS
commercial and portrait photography
506 Park Bldg. Phone 2560, Kalamazoo, Mich.

DES MOINES, IOWA

HOOD'S
Four Reliable West End Groceries
Where Food Qualities are Distinct and Prices
Worth While.
THE GREENWOOD HOOD GRO. CO.
48 and Grand Ave. 2021 University Ave.
D. 16 D. 16
HOOD GROC. CO. J. E. HOOD
201 42 St. 2400 Univ. Ave.
D. 4500 D. 400**The Tullon Market**
QUALITY PRICE SERVICE
413 SIXTH AVENUE
4 Phones, 290-6. Prompt Delivery.**Barnes Cafeteria Company**
610 Locust Street
DES MOINES, IOWA
Phone Market 1307**FURS OF QUALITY**
Sofren's reputation as one of Des Moines' leading
furriers is more strikingly proven this year
than ever before. Every garment in their beau-
tiful display is of high standard. When you
buy Sofren's furs you can be absolutely assured
of the finest quality at moderate prices.
Sofren's, Reliable Furriers
718-18 Walnut Street, Des Moines**Spring Showing of Exclusive
MILLINERY**
"The Authentic Style Shop of Des Moines"
JAQUES CURRIER
Sole Agents for Knap Hats
411 — SHOPS — 411**S. JOSEPH & SONS**
Jewelers
400-402 Walnut Street
ALPHA FLORAL CO.
J. S. WILSON, Jr., Prop.
Corner Seventh and Walnut
DES MOINES, IOWA
"Say it with Flowers"**Iowa Loan & Trust Co. Bank**
Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$1,000,000.
7% Debenture Bonds and Farm Mortgages
for sale.
4% Paid on Savings Accounts and Time Deposits
Send for circulars.**HART SCHAFFNER
& MARK**
World's Famous Clothes
GOLDMAN-COBACKER CO.
409-411 Walnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa**G. L. HOSTETTER—Photographer**
320 K. P. BUILDING
PRINTING, DESIGNING, ENGRAVING
and photo and steel die embossing
THE HOSTETTER CO., Des Moines, Ia.**SIoux CITY, IA.**
Pelletier's
A Store of Harmony
Wherein the highest ideals of
quality merchandise and service
to patrons are harmonized with
distinctive price values. A mod-
ern store, attuned to the spirit
of the times.**Exclusive Betty Wales Agents**
CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.
GREAT ANNUAL
January Sale of Coats
Now in Progress**Hallett's**
50-52ND AVE. PALACE THEATRE BLDG.
EMERY'S
211 Second Avenue Phone 1250
Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties**CROZER**
227 Montrose Building
SHOES
125 A. SNYDER, 208 2d Avenue
LA CAMILLE CORSET SHOP
Home 404 - R. S. R. Bldg. Phone 1007**FT. DODGE, IA.**
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
NORDWALL, Florist
10 South 11th Street**MARSHALLTOWN, Ia.**
SECURITY SAVINGS BANK
MARSHALLTOWN
Do a General Banker's Business and pay 4% on
Time and Savings Deposits**FLINT, MICH.**
H. H. STEWART
Society Brand
Clothes
Hats and Furnishings
FLINT, MICHIGAN**WRIGHT'S TIRE SHOP**
UNITED STATES TIRE
ACQUINONES AND TIRE REPAIRING
810-12 E. Saginaw Street, FLINT, MICH.
Bell Phone 6719**BALDWIN'S**
MEN'S WEAR AND LUGGAGE STORE
is now open for business at their new location
124 So. Saginaw St., FLINT, MICH.
CLARK IRISH HARP
Musical Studios
ANNA LOUISE GILLIES
714 Clifford Street

DENVER, COL.

Denver Dry Goods Co.
Famous for broad sections of
good merchandise and an ab-
solutely reliable service.
15TH, CALIFORNIA AND 16TH STREETS
DENVER, COLORADO**Hedgcock and Jones**
the Specialty Store of the West
LINENS - LACES - NOVELTIES
710-16th ST. DENVER**A. T. Lewis & Son**
Dry Goods Co.
DENVER
A store where no transaction
is complete until the customer
is satisfied.**THE JOSLIN
DRY GOODS CO.**
Believes in Honest Merchandising—
Honest Advertising
Your Store will always meet its
Equal at The Store Accommodating
IN DENVER, COLORADO**Piggly Wiggly**
The clean, sanitary, serve-self, every-
day price grocery store
The store efficient, economical, and beautiful:
AT REASONABLE PRICES
1448-1450 Champa St., DENVER, COL.**FEDERAL BREAD**
Raisin, White, Rye, Graham,
Nut and Fig
Federal System of Bakeries
1033 15th St. DENVER 109 E'dway**JOY'S BUTTER SHOP**
Satisfaction Butter, Eggs and Cheese
THAT ARE JOYS
Direct from producer to consumer. We churn
all our butter fresh every day from the best
separator cream.
"WATCH US MAKE IT."
REAL BUTTERMILK 15c PER GALLON
And Joy Service
R. E. JOY, Prop. 1505 Lawrence St.**HOFF-SCHROEDER**
Denver's Largest and Finest
CAFETERIA
1545 WELTON STREET TEL. MAIN 7407**THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY**
"HOMESTAY FROM CLEAN COWS"
1855 Blake St., DENVER Tel. Main 5130**SHOE REPAIRING**
Eastern Shoe Repair Factory
"YELLOW FRONT"
M. J. LAWLER, Proprietor
Work Called For and Delivered
Without Extra Charge.
Phone Main 4453, 1533 Champa Street**FASHION BOOT SHOP**
ANNUAL SALE—
Choice of the House at REDUCED PRICES
923 16th, Upstairs. Opposite Josline's**GOODHEART'S
BROADWAY LAUNDRY**
"We return all but the dirt"
589 South Broadway Phone South 104**THE GIGANTIC, Cleaners and Tailors**
Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed—\$1.00
700 E. Colfax, DENVER Tel. York 420-204**THE SANITARY CLEANING SHOP, 11 E.**
Curtis Ave., Denver, Colo. Suits and dresses
thoroughly cleaned and pressed; satisfaction
guaranteed. Tel. Main 6750, or Parcel Post.**O'KEEFE JEWELRY CO.**
QUALITY JEWELRY
Mfg. Jewellers, Accurate Watch Repairing
827 15th St., cor. Champa, DENVER
Phone M. 4440**STUDIO**
1226 1/2 Champa Street
Denver, Colorado
High Class Photography**The Small Bros. Plumbing Co.**
Special attention given to repair work
PHONE MAIN 1016
1035-37 W. 10th Street, Denver, Colo.**THE UNION PRINTING AND
PUBLISHING COMPANY**
Quality Service. Printers and Publishers
1820-21 Champa St. Phone Main 5435**TURNER PRINTING COMPANY**
PRINTERS, BINDERS AND STATIONERS
1427 Glenora Place Tel. Cha. 4012

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**GROSS BROS.
CLEANERS, DYERS
LAUNDERERS**
We will take care of all your cleaning
—from dry cleaning the finest fabrics
and laundering your collars to doing
up the family wash.
OUR CARPET CLEANING
DEPARTMENT
deserves a trial order from you. The
kind of service you want at the right
price. CALL MAIN 5080**WALK-OVER
BOOT SHOPS**
Minneapolis. St. Paul.
727 Nicollet Ave. 380 Robert St.**Kitzman Boot Shop**
721 NICOLLET
Keeping Apace with Bootdom's
Smartest**BROWNING, KING
& COMPANY**
Clothing, Hats and
Furnishings
For Men, Boys and Children
"The Store of the Town"
NICOLET AT FIFTH—MINNEAPOLIS**Lincoln Clothing Co.**
Lincoln Bldg., Third and Nicollet
MEN'S CLOTHING
HATS SHIRTS SHOES
Honesty, Quality and Service**HARTMAN'S MILLINERY**
HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
AT REASONABLE PRICES
90 South 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.**MINNEHAHA STATE BANK**
25th St. and 27th Ave. S.
General Banking and Insurance
4% Paid on Savings
Carnegie Dock and Fuel Co.
REAL ESTATE, SERVICE FIRST, LAST AND
ALL THE TIME IS OUR SINCERE AIM
1122 1st Nat'l Bldg. Main 6209**RASCHE PICTURE AND GIFT SHOP**
Pictures for all occasions.
Correct framing
1555 E. LAKE STREET
Jack's Ladies' Tailoring
Popular Priced Suits. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
67 S. 10th St., N.E. 6722 MINNEAPOLIS**HOFF & McILLAN**
Makers of Gowns and Dresses
724 Second Ave. S. Phone N.E. 5241
We specialize on our
HAIR CUTTING—FOUR FLOOR PRICES
W. E. DORAN, Prop., 719 Flors. Andrus Bldg.**VANCOUVER, B. C.**
**Exclusive Costumiers and
Milliners**
575 Granville St., VANCOUVER, B. C.**MISS G. E. PARKIN**
Exclusive Hat Shop
701 Granville Street Phone Seymour 8708**O. B. ALLAN**
"The House of Diamonds"
Specialists in Men's and Women's Wrist Watches
Every popular design. With or without diam-
onds. Chain, Personalized, Guaranteed.
480-486 GRANVILLE STREET, CORNER FREDER-
ICK**For Flowers, Seeds, Bulbs**
RITCHIE BROS. & CO.
840 Granville St. Vancouver, B. C.**Cunningham Hardware Co.**
1012-16 GRANVILLE STREET
HIGH GRADE HARDWARE
Fair Prices—Good Service
Phones Sey. 7800 and 7802**BARR & ANDERSON Ltd**
Plumbing—Heating
1060 Homer Street
Phone Sey. 5159**CLUBB & STEWART, Ltd**
Men's and Boys' Fine
Clothing and Furnishings
215 Hastings Street, West VANCOUVER**Ideal Bedding and Novelty Store**
We manufacture and repair
DOWN COMPOUTERS
Plain and Fancy Down and Feather Bedding
1125 Granville St., VANCOUVER
Phone Seymour 4018**Permanent Dye Works, Ltd.**
H. L. JAMES, Manager
MODERN PROCESSES FOR THE CLEANING
AND DYEING OF DELICATE FABRICS
1841 Fourth Avenue, W. Phone Bay. 1000

TORONTO

**CANADA'S
FAMOUS
STORE**
JOHN SIMPSON LIMITED**WOOLNOUGH
CORSETS**
Ready to Wear and To Order
Style and Fit Specialists
STORE, 236 Yonge Open Evening**Murray-Kay, Limited**
TWO STORES
MURRAY STORE, 17-31 King St. E. for Men's
and Women's Ready to Wear, Linens, Dress
Materials, etc.
KAY STORE, 30-38 King St. W. for Carpets
and Furnishings of All Kinds.**Ladies'
Costumier**
**P. BELLINGER
LIMITED**
EXCLUSIVE CLOTHES FOR MEN
22 KING ST. W.—108 YONGE ST.**REGENT INN**
Luncheons Dinners Soda Fountain
85 Bloor St. W. North 6492**NORRIS-PATTERSON
LIMITED**
ADVERTISING AGENCY
TORONTO**WALK-OVER Boot Shop**
280 Yonge Street, TORONTO
SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
HANAN SHOES
Sole Agents**Automobiles
and Service**
100 Richmond Street, W. TORONTO**Imperial Bank of Canada**
Total Assets \$108,391,210.14
Our efficient savings department
would appreciate your patronage.**SEND US YOUR RUMBLE**
LANGLEY'S LIMITED
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Head office and works, 269 Burchard St. Tel. N. 6906**Why for ring in your order to the**
PURITAN LAUNDRY, Limited
COLLEGE ST.
Howard Park Tailoring Co.
CLEANING AND PRESSING
388 Roncesvalles Ave. Junction 7922**McLeod & Kenney**
ARTISTIC PRINTERS
80 Church Street
IRISH & MAULSON, Limited
INSURANCE BROKERS
TORONTO NEW YORK MONTREAL**THE BANK OF TORONTO**
Incorporated 1827. Total Assets \$100,000,000
Your Savings Account and Banking
Business Invited
1711 Royal Bank Bldg. Tel. A-1, 279.
Public Stenography, Multigraphing, Printing**WINNIPEG**
Grain Commission Merchants
To the Grain Growers of Manitoba,
Saskatchewan and Alberta. Ship your
grain to the commission firm.**McBEAN BROS.**
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Furs and Ladieswear**Holt, Renfrew & Co., Ltd.**
PORTAGE AVE. AND CARLTON ST.
Quinton Dye Works, Ltd.
THE CLEANERS
Jessie and Daly Streets, Phone F. R. 2050 & 2500**W. J. SUTHERLAND**
GROCER
Corner Greenacre and Stafford Streets
Phones Sey. 1800-1810-1811
H. E. WELDON & COMPANY
GROCERIES
925 Portage Ave. and 288 Edmonton St.
Phones Main 151, 152 and 4841**WHITE & MANAHAN, Ltd.**
Clothing and Men's Furnishings
HATS AND CAPS
500 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG
STEPHENSON COMPANY
POPULAR PRICED TAILORS
216 McIntosh Avenue**WALLACE & AKINS, Limited**
BUILDING and General Repair Work
216 SOMERSET BUILDING Phone M. 4192**WM. R. JEX**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
204 Sterling Bldg. Building
Phone H. 1014**OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER**
Winnipeg, Canada
INVESTMENT BROKERS
Insurance Rentals Loans**WILLIAMS STORAGE CO.**
W. R. Williams, Manager
STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION
288 Princess St., Winnipeg**JORDAN AND OVER**
ARCHITECTS
Suite 47, C.P.R. Bldg., Main St. and Portage Ave.
WINNIPEG PRINTING & ENG. CO., LTD.
Service Printers Phone G. 2855**CALGARY**
FRANK MOSSOP
Everything in Groceries
602 12th Avenue S.E. Phone 31 1878
THE BREWSTER STUDIO
Artistic Photography
CALGARY, ALBERTA

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In the Golden Pool

(The Adventures of a Little Goldfish)

After the sun had finished his song to the little tadpoles, for that is what the funny, greeny-gray little fish really were, who had been tumbling over and over so merrily in the water, and round and round, there all at once seemed to be a startling commotion in front of the little Goldfish.

One of the fattest of the tadpoles, whose tail was the shortest, was flopping about in a most extraordinary manner. He called out excitedly:

"Oh, I feel so funny inside!"

The others immediately gathered round him, in the most interested way, and soon the little Goldfish saw, as well as the others, that there were strange-looking lumps starting to come out on him; two up in front, underneath, and two close to his tail, or the place where his tail had been, for, as the sun had told them in his song:

"Look in, you will see
In quite a jiff-ee,
That your tails are going to bed,
And arms and some legs
Which are hatched from was eggs
Are coming to Isness instead."

And they were coming, indeed. They grew larger and larger. The others were all absorbed in watching the process, as was the little Goldfish also. Then the lumps seemed to have a curious tickling effect, so that the tadpole started to wriggle tremendously, which sent the others away from him, wiggling their own tails with laughter at his antics.

Suddenly a number of them stopped short in the water, with their mouths wide open, looking in the funniest surprised way at each other, and then they, too, gave the most startled jerks, and flop they went all over the place, racing around in the wildest way in circles; and the next thing, the same little lumps started to come out on them, in exactly the same way as they had on the first tadpole.

It was too funny to see them wriggling and squirming, darting at each other, tumbling and flopping over and over, nosing each other's humps, and finally darting away at the last touch, just as little boys do in their games.

Suddenly one of them cried: "Look! Oh, look at that!" They all looked at the first tadpole, and there, perceptibly longer, was something—it looked as if—no, it couldn't be! Yes; there was no mistaking—they were legs!

"Hurrah!" said Patty, or something like that. "Oh, look at you!" another called, pointing in great glee with his nose, as he circled around the one nearest to himself.

"And you, and you, and you!" they all called back and forth, pointing at each other in their own way, with huge enjoyment.

Legs were sprouting in all directions, that is, on all of them, as they raced around and around, turning flip-flops and making figure eights, and true lovers' knots, all for sheer joy. In no very long while, most of them had lost their tails, and there, in place of them, were the cunningest little forelegs and hind legs—and feet!

"Splendid," breathed the little Goldfish, in a sort of rapture at the wonder of it.

The next surprising thing that occurred to the little tadpoles was that their heads became angular, with the sharp corners rounded off. Their eyes came out beneath beautifully sticking out brows, and the dull gray-green of their bodies changed to all sorts of lovely green mottlings.

As these changes took place, they swam without any more wriggling, but with a steady stroke of the front legs and a kick of the hind legs, and presently they had reached the shore, with the mossy banks, and had climbed out.

Such a rollicking game as then took place. They did not wait to grow accustomed to their new possessions, but started at once to play, and slid around the stems of the reeds and into and out of the crevices of the rocks, and played at catch-as-catch-can, and tag; and presently were swinging on the branches of the willows, for many of them had turned into little tree frogs, and they, especially, were having the perfect sense of happiness in their lives.

Needless to say, the little Goldfish had watched the wonderful unfolding of the little fish, or tadpoles, and had been as pleased as they were themselves at this change to a more complete self.

"I am so glad for them," he said. "And, since they are able to be on the land, they may see the little girl and tell her the quickest way to reach here, and also that I am already in the Golden Pool. I hope so."

At this, the little Goldfish suddenly felt a most peculiar sensation. A funny prickling, where his gill fins joined on in front and behind. His tail also felt very funny. He wiggled it, and worked his fins to make sure that they were still there.

"I wonder what is going to happen to me," he exclaimed, in great excitement. His fins and tail continued to feel funnier and funnier, and also tickled in a strange manner. He wondered if he was going to have some legs and arms, too. Anyway, he felt so glad and happy about things that he wanted to share his joy with some one else. So he cut a figure eight in the water, and cried out to the two or three tadpoles, who had been slow in developing, and therefore had not left the pool yet.

"They're coming! They're coming!" "How do you know? You are not like us at all, you know," they called to him in response.

"I can feel them," he answered. Suddenly the fat gray wriggler ceased nothing him, and called hastily:

"Keep away—keep away! You might shove them in again!"

"That would be very upsetting: to

have them grow inside and then try to walk inside oneself, but it can't be, so it isn't," he concluded emphatically to himself.

The little Goldfish had been so interested that he had forgotten about himself and his peculiar sensations. He now tried to find out if there was anything to be seen, by turning his eyes back along his sides as far as he was able, but he was not very successful. He did think his gill fins were a little longer, or, at least, they seemed that way to him; and, as he bent himself sideways for a look at his hind fins and his tail, he thought them much bigger and longer than they had been before.

Just here he was again interrupted by the antics of the remaining tadpoles, who called to him to come and see them kick off in their new form; and he very gladly participated in their fun, that is, shared their sport by watching them as they finally had the last tail turned into a pair of legs and feet. They swam off toward the bank to join their fellows and left the little Goldfish applauding their successful adventure in frogginess.

"They are all so happy," he reflected; "but I am glad to be at last in the place of Promise and whatever comes to me here is sure to be right, so I am more than contented. It is about time for me to become acquainted with my new home, so I think I will explore a bit."

He had not gone very far over the lovely golden sands, passing as he did so small forests of beautifully colored water weeds, in all manner of golden green, amber and brown tones, before he saw and heard a school of small silver fish singing to their own scales:

SONG OF THE SILVER FISH
We fish live in the water,
We swim all round about;
We flap our tails
And wash our scales
Without once coming out.

We make them clear,
As clear as be
Because we wash them in the sea.

As they finished singing this, the little Goldfish hurried toward them, delighted to meet some of his own kind. He was just about to greet them in his best manner, when they all rose at their leader's command and the entire school stood on their tails in the water, in regular ranks, and saluted him.

"Most astonishing," he said to himself, but not to be outdone in politeness, he replied in kind:

"Thank you for your courtesy, friends," and he bowed to them, and waved his gill fins gracefully.

"Don't mention it. We are glad to see you."

"Of course. Because you know, you see."

"Certainly. We sing it; that is the scale our songs are written in," the leader answered enthusiastically. "I see—" the little Goldfish started to say.

"No; not high C. Just medium for us, as our voices don't rise." "Naturally. Your songs are in," politely assented the little Goldfish.

"Yes, that is the reason they are never out," replied the leader, and he turned to his companions with a comprehensive and gentle commendation. All this while they had been standing on their tails in front of the little Goldfish, at attention, as if they were on guard for some very important person, which was very puzzling to him. Before he could ask them why they were doing so, they started to sing again with great enjoyment as they backed away from him:

"We fish live in the water,
We swim all round about.
Our scales you see,
We sing in C—
Because it is the fishes' key.
We flap our tails,
And sing our scales
Without once being out.
For when we swim
We're always in.
The perfect key of sea—
Be—

Cause it is in—
See?"

The End of the Tenth Adventure.

The Treasure of an Old-World Bureau

It must, surely, have served as a boudoir for the ladies of old time, this little-used, rarely entered chamber, where the neglected old bureau stood, writes Kenneth Graham, in "The Golden Age." There was something very feminine in the faint hues of its faded brocades, in the rose and blue of such bits of china as yet remained, and in the delicate Old-World fragrance of potpourri from the great bowl—blue and white, with funny holes in its cover—that stood on the bureau's flat top.

Uncle Thomas was the first to draw my attention to the possibilities of the old bureau. He was pottering about the house one afternoon, having ordered me to keep at his heels for company—he was a man who hated to be left one minute alone—when his eye fell on it. "H'm! Sheraton!" he remarked. (He had a smattering of the vocabulary.) Then he let down the flap, and examined the empty pigeon-holes and dusty paneling. "Fine bit of inlay," he went on; "good work, all of it. I know the sort. There's a secret drawer in there somewhere."

But I had no time to waste in vain speculations. For, besides its own special bliss, who ever heard of a secret drawer with nothing in it? And oh, I did want money so badly! I mentally ran over the list of demands which were pressing me the most imperiously. The room was very still as I ap-



Exceeding the speed limit

proached the bureau; possessed it seemed to be by a sort of hush of expectation. The faint odor of orris-root that floated forth as I let down the flap seemed to identify itself with the yellows and browns of the old wood, till hue and scent were of one quality and interchangeable. Even so, ere this the potpourri had mixed itself with the tints of the old brocade, and brocade and potpourri had long been one. With expectant fingers I explored the empty pigeon-holes and sounded the depths of the softly sliding drawers. No books that I knew of gave any general recipe for a quest like this; but the glory, should I succeed unaided, would be all the greater.

In less than two minutes I had come across a rusty buttonhook. This was truly magnificent. In the nursery there existed, indeed, a general buttonhook, common to either sex; but none of us possessed a private and special buttonhook, to lend or to refuse as suited the high humor of the moment. I pocketed the treasure carefully, and proceeded. At the back of another drawer three old foreign stamps told me I was surely on the high road to fortune.

Following on these bracing incentives came a dull, blank period of unrewarded search. In vain I removed all the drawers and felt over every inch of the smooth surfaces, from front to back. Never a knob, spring or projection met the thrilling finger tips; unyielding the old bureau stood, stoutly guarding its secret, if secret it really had. I began to grow discouraged. This was the first time that Uncle Thomas had proved shallow, uninformative, a guide into blind alleys where the echoes mocked you. Was it any good persisting longer? Hardly had I put my hand once more to the obdurate wood, when with sort of small sigh, almost a sob, as it were, of relief, the secret drawer sprang open.

I drew it out, and carried it to the window to examine it in the falling light. Too hopeless had I gradually grown, in my dispiriting search, to expect very much; and yet, at a glance, I saw that my basket of glass lay in shivers at my feet. No ingots nor dollars were here to crown me the little Monte Cristo of a week. Outside, the distant horn had ceased its gnaw-song, the gold was paling to primrose, and everything was lonely and still. Within, my confident little castles were tumbling down, like so many card houses, leaving me stripped of estate, both real and personal, and dominated by the depressing reaction.

And yet, as I looked again at the small collection that lay within that drawer of disillusion, some warmth crept back to my heart, as I recognized that a kindred spirit to my own had been at the making of it. Two tarnished gilt buttons—naval, apparently—a portrait of a monarch unknown to me, cut from some antique print and deftly colored by hand in just my own bold style of brushwork—some foreign copper coins, thicker

and clumsier of make than those I hoarded myself. Also, . . . a twist of tarry string, still faintly aromatic! It was a real boy's board, then, that I had happened upon. He, too, had found out the secret drawer, this happy-starred young person; and here he had stowed away his treasures, one by one, and had cherished them secretly awhile, and then—what? Well, one would never know now the reason why these priceless possessions still lay here unclaimed; but across the void of years I seemed to touch hands a moment with my little comrade of seasons. . . .

I restored the drawer, with its contents, to the trusty bureau, and heard the spring click with a certain satisfaction. "Some other boy, perhaps, would some day release that spring again. I trusted he would be equally appreciative. As I opened the door to go, I could hear, from the nursery at the end of the passage, shouts and yells, telling that the hunt was up. Bears, apparently, or bandits, were on the evening bill of fare, judging by the character of the noises. In another minute I would be in the thick of it, in all the warmth and light and laughter. And yet—what a long way off it all seemed, both in space and time, to me yet lingering on the threshold of that Old-World chamber!

The Sparrows' Indoor Party

It was an ideal garden for London sparrows—just a square of grass, surrounded by gravel paths, then flower-beds, and next, best of all, walls covered with ivy so thick that whole families of tiny feathered folk could nestle out of sight under the warm green leaves.

For several months, the house had been empty, but the garden was always inhabited.

"It seems queer," said Father Sparrow, who always led the others, "that the family have not come back to this house, seeing that the garden is so desirable." Father Sparrow had reared many families in that garden, and meant to defend his rights of priority against all intruders.

One day there were sounds of moving heavy things inside, and Father Sparrow gave notice to all his neighbors to be on the alert; to find out who they could about the habits of the new people, for the common benefit.

In a few days, it had been observed that the family had unobtrusive ways, kept no cat, and took their meals in the room that had a big French window opening into the garden.

After careful consideration, Father Sparrow decided that it was time to get acquainted; and, accordingly, when any of the family appeared, there

would be a chorus of friendly chirping, and a few pioneers would hop on the top of the wall. Then, by way of return of greetings, it became a custom with the family to shake out the crumbs that were left after every meal, with a few more added for company, and all the garden folks were invited to the party. Sometimes the guests would arrive before the feast, but nobody was ever late.

One day there was an unusual stir in the house; everybody seemed to be in a hurry. One after another went out, leaving the mother sitting by the window sewing. Down flew all the garden guests, as usual, but where was the feast?

"This is most surprising!" said Father Sparrow. "Not a crumb to be seen! What do you think about it?"

Everybody thought a good deal, and talked all together. The garden was alive with chirping and chatter. Presently Father Sparrow chirped: "Why? They have put it inside! There are all our crumbs round the table. This is the first time we have been invited to a party indoors and, for my part, I prefer the outside. But we must get our breakfast. I will go first to see that all is well, and when I have taken three hops, the next one come. It is better not to arrive all at once. One hop. 'It seems all right! Two, three. Yes, they are all here. Come in and help yourselves.'"

Soon the carpet was covered with little brown folk, and quickly it was cleared of crumbs. The mother sat very still, so as not to disturb the feast; but, as Father Sparrow made it quite clear that he considered the outside a better place for a sparrow party, and the others said the same and said it all together, that was the last time the outdoor guests were forgotten.

Scattered Joys

The storm is past, and every tree is decked with powdered snow. A fluffy covering is spread For plants that sleep below.

I tried to tell a Texas child About the wondrous sight, But she replied that cotton-fields Are just as fair and white.

And oh! how nice it seems to me That joys are scattered so— For Southern children, cotton-lands, For Northern kiddies, snow!

Rugby Football

At the famous school of Rugby, England, originated that form of football, now bearing the name of the school. An inscription, at Rugby reads: "This stone commemorates the exploit of William Webb Ellis, who, with a fine disregard for the rules of football, as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby game. A. D. 1823."

What One Rides Upon in Japan

I wonder if you would like me to tell you about all the different kinds of things there are to ride about in, when one is in Japan?

If you would, we might as well begin by finding out how the babies ride, for they ride every time they go anywhere, because, you know perfectly well, babies in any country are too small to walk.

Now, there is no such thing as a baby carriage in Japan—just think of it—a country where there are so many, many children and no baby carriages. You might well wonder how they get about, for they don't spend their time in the house, and that is certain. But they have the very nicest times, for they ride about strapped on the backs of their brothers or sisters, their little bodies tucked in all snug and warm in bright colored kimonos, their heads bobbing from one side to the other, as they try to peer over the shoulder of the one on whose back they happen to be riding. And what is really the best part of having this strange human baby carriage, is that the baby is never lonesome and so one hardly ever hears it cry. Instead of being stowed away under a shady tree, where it can never quite see the games that its brothers and sisters are playing, the Japanese baby is always on the spot. If it is nurse wants to play hopscotch—and they do play that in Japan—why, the baby stays on the nurse's back and is hopped around as gayly as you please; if she wants to race down the village street, to catch the sweetmeat vender, down the street races baby, too. Now, could you fancy anything nicer, if you were a baby, than being in on all your big brothers' and sisters' games, and tearing around everywhere they went? Well, hardly, I should think.

But, after a while, the babies grow too heavy for even the sturdy backs of their brothers and sisters, and then they are taken to ride, just like the grown-ups, in rickshaws. Rickshaws were invented for foreign people to ride in. They have two wheels and are always pulled by a rickshaw coolie, who backs into the shafts, just like a pony, and pulls you over miles and miles of roads, without complaining in the least. These coolies wear short blue jackets, trousers which only come to their knees and straw sandals—no hats or stockings or underclothes, or anything like that.

You cannot be sociable when riding in rickshaws, though, for they are never drawn side by side, but always one behind the other, no matter how lengthy a procession they happen to make. The first few miles fly past most agreeably, but, after a while, and particularly if you happen to be going on an uphill road, you have a strange feeling that your head is going to slip off backward and slide down your backbone; this, though, is because of the angle at which the rickshaw is tilted by the coolie—the taller the coolie, the more uncomfortable is likely to be your drive.

When dusk settles down in a soft purple haze over the countryside, the coolie rests for a moment by the roadside to fetch out from under the rickshaw seat a long, slim lantern, made of oiled paper and decorated usually with a spidery red character that denotes the guild to which he may belong. Inside the lantern is a candle, which he lights, then hangs the lantern on the shaft of the rickshaw, tucks you in cozily with a blue cloth on which appears the same spidery character in white, hops into the shafts again, and—off you go.

It is a very unusual thing to see a horse in Japan. Few of them live there, and those that do are generally like the people, small and sturdy. But, occasionally, foreigners use them for driving, and such a to-do as the people in the streets make, trying to get out of the way. To drive behind a pair of horses means that you always have a footman, as well as a coachman, and the principal occupation of the footman is hopping up and down on the box, yelling to the people in the streets to "mind out." When going up a hill in this fashion, you are requested smilingly to get out and walk, as it is too hard on the horse to have to pull anyone up the hill, but himself and the carriage. At this stage of the performance, rickshaw coolies, who may be in the neighborhood, come dashing over to push the carriage from the rear, so that the poor horse will not be overworked. Aren't you glad they are so considerate of the horses?

It has been said that there is no more perfect means of locomotion than that of being carried by chair. This custom is followed most commonly in the mountainous districts of Japan and, truly, after the first uncertain moments in which you find yourself swinging smoothly in mid-air, from bamboo poles which rest on the bronzed shoulders of four stalwart coolies, you give yourself up to the rhythmic luxury of a most interesting method of travel. The chairs themselves are of light bamboo, prettily cushioned, with a canopied top which protects from rain or sun. Chanting from time to time, as they spy along narrow mountain paths, the coolies give you a sense of contentment which is only startlingly broken by an occasional guttural grunt, when transferring the poles from one shoulder to the other. The first time they do this, you think to yourself that they must be saying—"One, two, three, and over you go!" as if they meant to let you drop down the steep mountain slope over which you are passing. It's a great relief to find, however, that they are just meaning "All together, boys!" and that they trot on afterward, just as contentedly as before they had grunted so fiercely.

But there is nothing in all Japan that you can ride in which, perhaps,

is as much fun as a sampan. "Go catchee me sampan," calls the adventurer proudly in his newly acquired pidgin English; and, before he can wink twice, the poor man finds himself swamped by shouting sampan coolies, each one beckoning frantically in the direction of his own particular little boat. The sampans are small and dirty. Under a sort of arch, which looks as though it had been made by slicing a rain barrel in half and nailing it to the boat, lives a whole family, including the most friendly brown pups and many skittish chickens. When a passenger embarks on an adventure in a sampan such as this, if the children are too many for comfort, they hop into the neighboring boat and wait around for their own palace to come back for them. For, no doubt, it is a palace to them, because, you see, it's "home." The dog generally accompanies the adventurer, investigating curiously all his pockets, his shoes and everything the adventurer will stand for; the chickens, meanwhile, balance themselves gracefully on anything they can conveniently find for the claws of their feet to clutch. The boat is propelled from the rear by a single oar, which is sculled patiently by the coolie, who is at once captain and crew. The heaviness of this queer little brown boat make you think of camels you have ridden on at fairs; if they had only been equipped with sudden jerks and uncanny squeaks, they would have seemed just the same. The boatman hasn't a word to say and, indeed, conversation languishes strangely until reaching the other side of the bay, where this unnatural quiet is broken by the many hissing intakes of breath which issue from the direction of the smiling boatman, which is his way of telling how much he appreciates his cumshaw or tip. The adventurer doesn't do anything rash that could be noticed outwardly, but he feels an inward peace he did not experience in the choppy embrace of the sampan.

There are many other things to ride upon in Japan, some of them just like the ones in western countries, but we'll leave them to talk about another time.

Little Streams

Little streams are light and shadow,
Flowing through the pasture meadow,
Flowing by the green wayside,
Through the forest dim and wide,
Through the hamlet still and small,
By the cottage, by the hall,
By the ruined abbey still,
Turning here and there a mill,
Bearing tribute to the river:
Little streams, I love you ever.

Summer music there is flowing;
Flowering-plants are in them growing;
Happy life is in them all,
Creatures innocent and small;
Little birds come down to drink,
Fearless of their leafy brink;
Noble trees beside them grow,
Glooming them with branches low;
And, between, the sunshine, glancing
In their little waves, is dancing.

Little streams have flowers a many,
Beautiful and fair as any—
Typha strong, and green bur-reed,
Willow-herb with cotton-seed,
Arrow-head with eye of jet,
And the water-violet;
There the flowering-rush you meet,
And the plummy meadow-sweet;
And in places deep and stilly,
Marble-like, the water-lily.

Little streams, their voices cheery,
Sound forth welcomes to the weary,
Flowing on from day to day,
Without stint and without stay,
Here upon their flowery bank,
In the old time, pilgrims drank;
Here have seen, as now, pass by
Kingfisher and dragon fly—
Those bright things that have their
dwelling
Where the little streams are welling.

Down in valleys green and lowly,
Murmuring soft, and gliding slowly;
Up in mountain-hollows wild,
Fretting like a peevish child;
Through the hamlet, where all day
In their waves the children play;
Running west, or running east;
Doing good to man and beast;
Always giving, weary never—
Little streams, I love you ever.

—Mary Hewitt.

Colonial Children at Work

There was plenty of work on a farm even for little children, writes Alice Morse Earle, in her "Child Life in Colonial Days"; they sowed various seeds in early spring; they weeded flax fields, walking barefoot among the tender plants; they hatched flax and combed wool.

All the work on the flax, after the breaking, was done in olden times by women and children. It is said there are in all 20 different occupations in flax manufacture, of which half can be easily done by children. Much of the work in domestic wool spinning and weaving was done by little girls. They could spin on "the great wheel" when they were so small that they had to stand on a footstool to reach up. They skinned the yarn on a clock-reel. They easily filled the "quills" with a woolen yarn, used in weaving bedspreads, and set the quills in the middle of the great pointed wooden shuttles. They wound the white warp on the spools, and set the spools on the scarne. They might, if very deft and attentive, help "set the piece," that is, wind the warp threads on the great yarn-beam, pass them through the eyes of the heddles or harness, and the spans of the reed. Girls of six could spin flax.

Pliny and His Pears

Pliny tells us that, in his day, the Romans cultivated 32 varieties of pears.

THE HOME FORUM

Sir Joseph Hooker at Kew

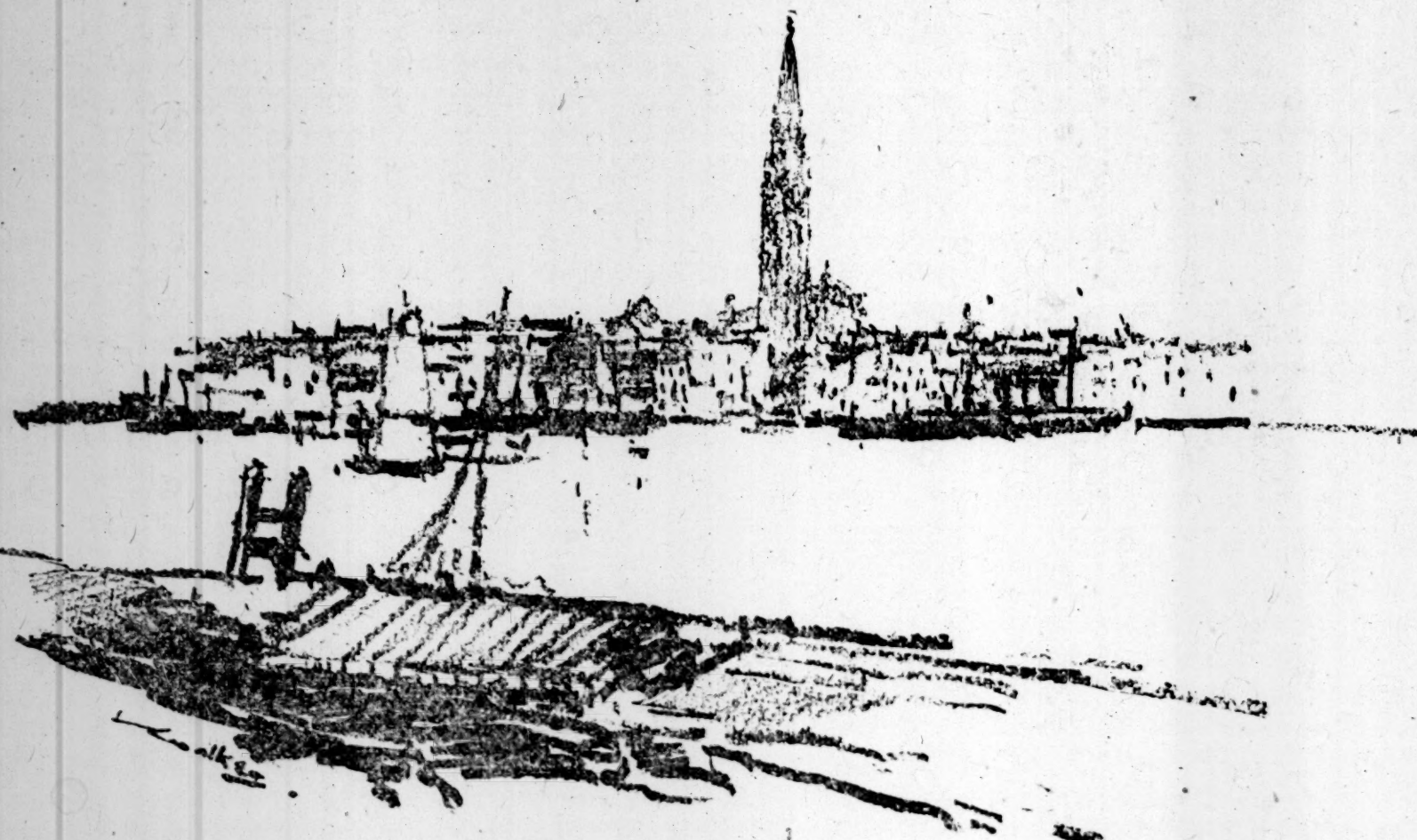
"A visitor to Kew," Leonard Huxley writes in his recently published biography of Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, "would have found the director always busy, though never bustling. . . . Some-how he would generally be able to find time from his long day to show his visitor something of the beauty and the scientific worth of the gardens, for he was proud of both. He was eager to stir interest in Kew for its own sake; well-informed public opinion would resist its possible starvation by a penny-wise government."

"Each corner of the gardens would suggest a particular aspect of Kew's activities: travel and discovery; special modes of cultivating tropical plants, which at last made even the languishing plants flourish and the flourishing ones expand beyond their enforced limits to the veritable splendor of their own homes; and not least, the astounding benefit arising from the practical side of economic botany."

"The largest part of the day's work," the writer says, "lay in the correspondence. Letters poured in every day from Europe and Asia, Africa, Australia and America, with inquiries about plants large and small. In the Herbarium, curators and assistants would be busy naming plants from the most out-of-the-way parts of the world. These were generally sent in duplicate; one specimen going to swell the Kew collection in return for naming plants which the senders could not identify. Correspondence, much of it in Hooker's own hand, was maintained with the directors of botanical gardens elsewhere, and with collectors and unofficial correspondents. The raising of useful plants from seeds and cuttings and sending them to new countries was a vast undertaking in itself."

"Yet all this never cut short his scientific work. The Botanist was never swallowed up in the Official, though he kept in the closest touch with the details of administration. In all this he looked well after his subordinates. He never lost a chance of picking up a promising young man to whom he could give work in the Gardens till he was fully trained and thus exempted from Civil Service examination before being added to the staff. Often he found excellent places for them in Colonial Botanic Gardens where they could best serve . . . and keep in close touch with Kew."

"His workmanship and waste of time were his abhorrence, and he would condemn them emphatically. To give must always be of the best. Judge of his horror when once he found Crump, the Herbarium man, picking out the worst specimens from the borders for von Mueller, and then—what was almost worse than such misplaced parsimony—making them into shocking bad parcels, for he



Antwerp

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Belgium's Great Port

Architectural purists may object that the tower of the cathedral of Antwerp is, for the most part, of a late flamboyant Gothic, and that, therefore, its design is fantastic and over-elaborate. Most people, however, are more likely to lose sight of these and similar criticisms in their admiration for the grace of the octagonal lantern rising from the lower and earlier portion of the tower. This part of the tower is middle Gothic in style, and it dates, like most of the cathedral, from the days before Antwerp attained the important position it held in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries, while the elaborate lantern was not finished until 1530. It is not very easy to get a really good clear view of the outside of the cathedral on account of the way in which the houses cluster round it, but the steeple soars up above them, and the sight of it leads to a feeling of regret that its twin tower at the opposite end of the western facade was never finished.

Lowell Defends a Friend

William James Stillman tells, in an essay on Lowell's letter-writing, that in 1855, "in one of the exhibitions of our National Academy, I had a large study of a bit of Adirondack forest and lake, of which one of the critics had spoken in strongly damatory terms." Lowell wrote him this letter concerning it:

"My dear Friend,

"It being granted that the earth is a hollow cube—But I beg your pardon, my dear Sir, I granted no such thing. Well, then, it being necessary to the purposes of this argument that the earth should be a hollow cube, which is precisely the same thing, I go on to demonstrate, etc."

"Now what does he mean by saying that your picture is an 'unpleasantly grouped assemblage of unpleasant natural objects'?" Is a hemlock trunk unpleasant? Is the silvery-gray bole of a sloping birch unpleasant? Is the beech stem, plashed with wavering pools of watery sunshine, unpleasant? And pray tell me how, in a picture, a thing can be literally rendered? There is no such matter possible. The closer the imitation, in giving rounded or irregular shapes, perspective, etc., on a flat surface, the greater have been the difficulties overcome, and the greater the imagination in being able to see things as they truly are, and not as they seem. To make a model of a beech stem is another affair. We would rather have a section of the real thing. Is there not a difference even in daguerotypes in favor of the right moment and point of view?

Anyhow, I like your picture and the idea of it; only, you must make interest with Aquarius to water your lake a little. But

Meeting George Eliot

"I first caught sight of the Lewises in the concert chamber, St. James's Hall, from the balcony of which one could watch Lewes take off his heavy fur-lined cloak and help to make George Eliot comfortable, and could note the passages in the music which appeared to give them special enjoyment. I was then but a poor outsider, able to offer incense to my deities only by stealth." Dr. James Sully writes in "My Life and Friends."

"Others, like Sir Frederick Leighton, distinguished by appearance and reputation, were at the time subjected to a harmless gaze from us unknown worshippers in the Hall. It was toward the end of 1874 that I first called at the Priory to get some help from Lewes in my reading. On being shown into the library I was received by a man with a queer un-English type of face, lanky black hair, a thick moustache, and a rather ungainly stoop. He welcomed me cordially, and at the end of our interview invited me to call on a Sunday afternoon, emphasizing the value of his invitation by saying, 'Don't tell G. if you happen to know him.'"

"I soon plucked up courage to pay my respects to the great novelist. . . . In response to the bell the entrance gate opened, yet so slowly and suspiciously as to give me for a moment a throb of trepidation. Whilst passing from the gate to the front door I had an awful glimpse through a bay window of a lady in a lace cap, who fortunately was not facing me. In the long drawing-room, to which I was conducted by a quiet, middle-aged woman, were a number of persons—mostly men, I think—sitting round the fire, in a semi-oval arrangement. I was taken up by Lewes to the farther end of the oval and presented to George Eliot, the lady I had glimpsed through the window. . . . Her strong face, with its prominent cheek-bones and its unusual length from mouth to chin, is known to everybody. What is less well known is the marvelous transformation of the heavy features when expression gave the alchemist's touch. As she extended a long, thin hand to me and smiled, the gray eyes seemed to light up, while the ripples of the smile broke up the heavy facial masses with sweet and gracious lines. It was, I think, this metamorphosis of a face, looking in repose decidedly heavy, which led one well qualified to judge faces to speak of it as the plainest and the most fascinating he had ever seen. The captivating effect of the smile was supported by the charm of the low-pitched voice, which had a rich timbre and was finely modulated. "If Lewes amused his company by

his jocosities, George Eliot enfolded her auditors in an atmosphere of discriminative sympathy. . . . Her conversation ranged over a large area of subject, touching not only English, but French, German, and Italian literature, and passing easily from homely everyday topics up to art and philosophy. She had read Schopenhauer, and spoke warmly, almost indignantly, of his conception of human life. She could not understand, she said, how anyone who had the ability and the opportunity to better the lot of others could sink into pessimism. . . . Among writers of fiction she spoke highly of Turgenev, urging me to read him."

Lowell Defends a Friend

William James Stillman tells, in an essay on Lowell's letter-writing, that in 1855, "in one of the exhibitions of our National Academy, I had a large study of a bit of Adirondack forest and lake, of which one of the critics had spoken in strongly damatory terms." Lowell wrote him this letter concerning it:

"My dear Friend,

"It being granted that the earth is a hollow cube—But I beg your pardon, my dear Sir, I granted no such thing. Well, then, it being necessary to the purposes of this argument that the earth should be a hollow cube, which is precisely the same thing, I go on to demonstrate, etc."

"Now what does he mean by saying that your picture is an 'unpleasantly grouped assemblage of unpleasant natural objects'?" Is a hemlock trunk unpleasant? Is the silvery-gray bole of a sloping birch unpleasant? Is the beech stem, plashed with wavering pools of watery sunshine, unpleasant? And pray tell me how, in a picture, a thing can be literally rendered? There is no such matter possible. The closer the imitation, in giving rounded or irregular shapes, perspective, etc., on a flat surface, the greater have been the difficulties overcome, and the greater the imagination in being able to see things as they truly are, and not as they seem. To make a model of a beech stem is another affair. We would rather have a section of the real thing. Is there not a difference even in daguerotypes in favor of the right moment and point of view?

Anyhow, I like your picture and the idea of it; only, you must make interest with Aquarius to water your lake a little. But

"When they talked of their Raphaels, Correggios, and stuff, He shifted his trumpet, and only took snuff."

"Or, let me translate a proverb from the Fecjee dialect:

"That which we like, likes us: No need of any fuss."

"Nay, take this other, which I this moment copy from the walls of a house just unbuilt at Pompeii:

"Perchance the things I banish, me expels: Be chary, ostracizer, of your shells! Madman, thou deem'st thyself sublimely free, And ly'st on straw in that cramped cell of Thee."

"Or, perhaps, this is a better translation of the last couplet:

"Thou deem'st thyself a King, poor crazy elf, Chained to the wall of that cramped cell, Thyself."

"It is a glorious, blue, northwesterly sky; the oak woods are pink with buds; the linnets, catbirds, fire-birds, and robins are, all singing to the Spring and she trembles through all her wreaths of new-born leaves and seems equally pleased with each of them. She does not say, 'O Linnet, put yourself to school with Maestro Catbird,' nor 'Be silent, Robin, my boy, till you can sing like Signor Robert of Lincoln.' Per Bacco! did not brave Masaccio paint St. Peter right in the streets of Florence, working a miracle with vulgar Florentines all about him, and did not Raphael and Michael say that the Brancacci chapel was their school? . . ."

Belgium's Great Port

Architectural purists may object that the tower of the cathedral of Antwerp is, for the most part, of a late flamboyant Gothic, and that, therefore, its design is fantastic and over-elaborate. Most people, however, are more likely to lose sight of these and similar criticisms in their admiration for the grace of the octagonal lantern rising from the lower and earlier portion of the tower. This part of the tower is middle Gothic in style, and it dates, like most of the cathedral, from the days before Antwerp attained the important position it held in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries, while the elaborate lantern was not finished until 1530. It is not very easy to get a really good clear view of the outside of the cathedral on account of the way in which the houses cluster round it, but the steeple soars up above them, and the sight of it leads to a feeling of regret that its twin tower at the opposite end of the western facade was never finished.

John Evelyn made the ascent of the tower about a hundred years after it was finished, and he describes how he went up it, "the better to take a view of the country adjacent." Evelyn evidently found Antwerp in the Seventeenth Century very much to his liking, for he says: "There was nothing about the city which more ravished me than those delicious shades and walks of stately trees which render the fortified works of the town one of the sweetest places in Europe; nor did I ever observe a more quiet, clean, elegantly built, and civil place than this magnificent and famous city of Antwerp."

The importance of Antwerp increased as that of Bruges declined. Its port was more accessible to the ocean-going shipping of the new era than the narrow canals of the older Flemish cities. The great fairs of Antwerp drew traders from all parts, and ships brought the produce of many countries up the Scheldt in exchange for the manufactured goods of Flanders and Brabant. An Italian envoy, writing of Antwerp, says: "I was astonished and wondered much when I beheld Antwerp, for I saw Venice outside." A piece of appreciation which, with all due respect to the great Flemish port, will not find many to echo it.

The period of Antwerp's great rise to commercial prosperity was also that of the city's chief artistic production. The names of Quentin Matsys and of Rubens are specially connected with the city; for Rubens was essentially an Antwerp man, although he was not, like Tenter the elder, and Van Dyke, a native of the place.

A Slavonic Dr. Johnson

"Vladimir Vassilievich Stassov, who may be called the godfather of Russian music—he stood sponsor for so many compositions of all kinds—was born in St. Petersburg, January 14, 1825. He originally intended to follow his father's profession and become an architect. But eventually he was educated at the School of Jurisprudence and afterwards went abroad for a time. He studied art in many centers, but chiefly in Italy, and wrote a few articles during his travels. He returned to St. Petersburg, having acquired a command of many languages and laid the foundation of his wide critical knowledge. For a time he frequented the Imperial Public Library, St. Petersburg, where his industry and enthusiasm attracted the notice of the director, Baron Korff, who invited him to become his temporary assistant. Subsequently Stassov entered the service of the library and became head of the department of fine arts. This, at least, was his title, although at the time when I knew him his jurisdiction seemed to have no defined limits." Mrs. Rosa Newmarch writes in "The Russian Opera."

"A man of wide culture, of strong convictions and fearless utterance, he was a power in his day. Physically

he had a fine appearance, being a typical Russian of the old school."

Stassov's views on art were always on the large side; but they were sometimes extreme and paradoxical. In polemics his methods were fierce, but not ungenerous. He was a kind of Slavonic Dr. Samuel Johnson, and there were times when one might as well have tried to argue calmly with the Car of Juggernaut. Those who were timid, inarticulate, or physically incapable of sustaining a long discussion, would creep away from his too-vigorous presence feeling baffled and hurt, and nursing a secret resentment. This was unfortunate, for Stassov loved and respected a relentless opponent, and only those who held their own to the bitter end enjoyed the fine experience of a reconciliation with him. And how helpful, considerate and generous he was in dispensing from his rich stores of knowledge, or his modest stores of worldly possessions, there must be many to testify; for his private room at the Public Library was the highway of those in search of counsel or assistance of any kind. He had a remarkable faculty for imparting to others a passion for work, a most beneficial power in the days when dilettantism was one of the worst banes of Russian society. In his home, too, he clung to the old national ideal of hospitality for all who needed it, and no questions asked. With all his rugged strength of character he had moments of childlike vanity when he loved to appear before his admiring guests attired in the embroidered scarlet shirt, wide-sleeved knickerbockers and high boots which made up the holiday costume of the Russian peasant; or dressed like a boyard of old. With all this, he was absolutely free from the snobishness which is sometimes an unpleasant feature of the Russian chivnostnik, or official."

"Once . . . Vladimir Vassilievich returned late one evening from his country cottage at Pargolovo, without troubling to change the national dress which he usually wore there. This costume was looked upon with disfavor in the capital, as savoring of a too-advanced liberalism and sympathy with the people. On arriving home, his family reminded him that Rubinstein was playing that night at a concert of the I. R. M. S. and that by the time he had changed he would be almost too late to hear him. 'I cannot miss Rubinstein,' said Vladimir Vassilievich, 'I must go as I am.' In vain his family expostulated, assuring him that an 'exalted personage' and the whole court would be there, and consequently he must put on more correct attire. 'I will not miss Rubinstein,' was his all the answer they got for their pains. And Stassov duly appeared in the Salle de la Noblesse in a red shirt with an embroidery of cocks and hens down the front. He was forgiven such breaches of etiquette for the sake of his true nobility and loyalty of heart."

When the Deer Come Down to Drink

When the deer come down to drink, Their antlers shake the dark wild cherries; The moss in which their small hooves sink Is gemmed with scarlet partridge-berries. . . .

The bucks with proud heads lead the way Through rocky glade and ferny hollow; The does, with dappled fawns that play As softly as their shadows, follow.

Among the oaks a squirrel chirrs; A porcupine—the lubbard—lurches With rattling quills among the firs, A blue-jay scolds among the birches. . . .

Then all is still. A furtive mink Alone steals up through brush and cumber To watch the deer come down to drink And feed where water-lilies slumber. —Arthur Guiterman.

"There Am I in the Midst of Them"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PRIME purpose of the church has always been to convey to men the fact that God is ever with them. To do this, the church must represent healing power, show forth the love that surpasses human affection, symbolize the light, warmth, knowledge, and inspiration that give courage, health, peace and uplift to mortals. The Christian ideal is not surpassed by any other, and the works of the founder of Christianity fully equal that ideal. In time of storm and stress this church must stand out the more prominently by very contrast.

A layman, hearing from all sides of the spread of a prevalent epidemic, and being filled with fear thereby, might naturally conclude that this is peculiarly a time when he can find aid and comfort in the Christian church. But suppose he goes to church at the customary hour of service and the church is closed? Instead of the representation of spiritual power and presence, he sees the very symbol of powerlessness and lack; in the place of any expression of the Love that casts out fear he finds the churches filled only with fear. He remembers that in the Scriptures Christ Jesus said of his church, "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

To close Christian churches for fear of spreading contagious disease is to serve evil to a practical extent that outweighs nominal worship of God. To fear evil is to attribute greater and more extensive power to evil than to good, and that departs completely from the fundamentals of Christianity. When fear of disease prevents avowed Christians from meeting in their churches, have they forgotten or have they wholly failed to appreciate the assurance of the Christ: "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them?"

Jesus' whole ministry proved that sin, disease, and evil of every kind vanish before the recognition of the Christ, just as darkness disappears in the presence of light. The Gospels relate that in Nazareth, "He did not many mighty works there because of their unbelief." Where true appreciation of the Christ was lacking, the blessing and healing Jesus offered to humanity were not made use of; but whenever there was recognition of the divine character and power, sinners were reformed, the sick were made well, the lame, deaf, dumb, blind, were made whole, and the dead were raised up. Nothing has changed or can change the eternal law of God which Jesus fulfilled, and its application is exactly the same now as it was then. On the basis of the teaching of Christ Jesus, which is logical and demonstrable, the same results always follow the same perception of the Christ and the same appreciation of Jesus' teaching and work. If the results do not follow, it must be because the realization of the Christ, the understanding of Truth, is apparently lacking.

There might be room to question what is meant by gathering together "in my name," if the Master had not stated plainly the practical and unailing result, in the words, "There am I in the midst of them." This assurance is of the greatest practical value to his followers if it arouses them to seek the evidence of the presence of the Christ, Truth. This evidence is the same as that which distinguished his ministry, for he declared that the signs that would identify his followers were casting out sin, speaking with inspiration, and healing disease, as he did. To those with eyes to see, the expression of spiritual healing and good is always at hand to testify to the eternality of the Christ, Truth, but if proof of the divine presence seems to be lacking in the church or outside of it, then it is as true now as it was two thousand years ago that it is "because of their unbelief." If the fear of epidemic pervades the churches, then even faith in Christ is lacking, to say nothing of the understanding of Christ, Truth, which overcomes contagion, as it does all other evil, and destroys disease as well as sin.

The mistake indicated is not so much one of church organization, as it is the failure of the individual Christian to realize more of the practical import of Christ Jesus' teaching and to express it continually in daily experience. Not only did the Master assure his followers of the presence of the Christ, whenever and wherever they congregated, but he told humanity, individually and collectively, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." To know that the Saviour is ever at hand lifts one above the fear that is expressed in an epidemic, while discipleship results from persistence in that knowing until scientific knowledge of the Truth is attained. Then the promised reward to the disciple is that the truth shall make him free.

Slavery to disease and materialistic curatives is one of the worst forms of human bondage today. Christian Science affords complete relief from this oppression by healing disease of every kind through its teaching and proof that God, divine Principle, actually is infinite and ever-present. Transformed by some understanding of Truth, adherents of Christian Science by the hundred thousand go calmly on their way, undisturbed by fearful false beliefs and woeful surmises about the power of disease and the ever-presence of its germs. Their experiences show that fearful beliefs are the

most prolific germs of disease, and that Christian faith and spiritual understanding are sufficient to meet every need of humanity.

The whole subject is accurately summarized in the following sentence from page 373 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: "If we are Christians on all moral questions, but are in darkness as to the physical exemption which Christianity includes, then we must have more faith in God on this subject and be more alive to His promises."

What Art Thou, Freedom?

What art thou, freedom? Oh! could slaves

Answer from their living graves This demand—tyrants would flee Like a dream's dim imagery:

Thou art not, as impostors say, A shadow soon to pass away, A superstition, and a name Echoing from the cave of Fame. . . .

Thou art Justice—ne'er for gold May thy righteous laws be sold . . . thou Shield'st alike the high and low.

Thou art Wisdom—Freemen never Dream that God will damn for ever All who think those things untrue Of which Priests make such ado.

Thou art Peace—never by thee Would blood and treasure wasted be As tyrants wasted them, when all Leagued to quench thy flame in Gaul. . . .

Thou art Love—the rich have kist Thy feet, and like him following Christ Give thee their substance to the free And thro' the rough world follow thee.

Or turn their wealth to arms, and make War for thy beloved sake On wealth, and war, and fraud—whence they Drew the power which is their prey.

Science, Poetry, and Thought Are thy lamps; they make the lot Of the dwellers in a cot So serene, they curse it not.

Spirit, Patience, Gentleness, All that can adorn and bless Art thou—let deeds not words express Thine exceeding loveliness. . . . —Shelley.

Your Place

Lift where you stand.—Edward Everett Hale.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
One size, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Leather, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor.
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . . \$4.50
Three Months . . . \$2.25 One Month . . . 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMITTANCE
To 14 pages . . . 1 cent
To 14 pages . . . 2 cents
To 32 pages . . . 2 cents
To 32 pages . . . 4 cents

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS BUREAUX
EUROPEAN BUREAU, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 221-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN BUREAU, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1211 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALIAN BUREAU, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 21 East 40th St., Chicago, 1111 Peoples Gas Bldg., Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg., San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, 619 Joshua Green Bldg., London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE, DR. HENRIETTA DEAN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, LE HERAUD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Peace Conference

THERE is no need to be in the least disturbed over the Peace Conference, but it is as well that the world should understand the immensity of the problems to be solved and the vastness of the issues at stake. To the human mind these problems and these issues are almost overwhelming, and this may easily be gathered from the fact that, whilst M. Clemenceau told the Chamber, the other day, in his great speech in explanation of France's demands, that the question of peace was terrible, an equally famous statesman, talking direct to a representative of this paper, declared that he looked forward to the conference with horror. The fact is that as statesmen, even of first-rate ability, approach the issues to be settled in Paris, the human mind reels before the complexities and contradictions of the situation. For this reason it is now tolerably sure that the question of the League of Nations will be separated from the actual peace terms, and that the great machinery for the prevention of future wars, to the adjustment of which every government is committed, will be set up later, with mature consideration, only the acceptance of the ideal being for the moment agreed to. To this League of Nations, when it has been set up, will be referred such difficult questions as national disarmament and the freedom of the seas, the latter of which has been dreadfully complicated by the unfortunate utterances attributed to Mr. Daniels and others. Nobody, not in a position to know the facts, will perhaps ever realize the deep impression made by those utterances. "Whilst the President is here on a peace mission," said a very famous statesman, not long ago, "other persons are engaged in throwing swords on to the conference table"; and that saying has been echoed a hundred times in responsible quarters.

The simple fact is, as has already been pointed out in these columns, that none of the Allies are in the least jealous of any navy the United States may build. On the contrary, they would welcome it as an additional peace security. What did astonish the Allies was the threat contained in the words mistakenly attributed to Mr. Daniels, and of this there is no possible doubt. M. Clemenceau, in his speech before the Chamber, put the true position perfectly clearly, and quite deliberately, when he explained how he had told Mr. Wilson that Mr. Lloyd George had asked him if he was prepared to do anything to weaken the English fleet, and so weaken the peaceable hold of the Allies on the seas, and that he had replied that he was not. To which reply Mr. Wilson had at once readily assented. What the British Government wants is an adequate navy for its life protection as an island. It is with that sentiment that M. Clemenceau so frankly concurs, and with which Mr. Wilson has also expressed his agreement. The idea that this should be construed as competition with the United States, or be met with a threat of competition, was something for which the Allies were entirely unprepared.

As a matter of fact, the difficulties before the allied statesmen are sufficient without anybody adding to them. To begin with, there is the immense uncertainty as to whether there is a government in Germany which can be negotiated with. As it is, it seems as if the Allies would have to hand their decisions to Germany and insist upon their acceptance, owing to the fact that there may be no German Government which can carry on any negotiations at all, not only with authority, but even without risk of repudiation. Thus the German Government, for the time being, may simply be compelled to accept the total loss of its colonies as a sine qua non. There is, indeed, no intention anywhere of returning the German colonies. Germany has shown herself perfectly incapable of governing these colonies, and their future will have to be provided for by the Allies. What, most unquestionably, Australia will desire is the surrender to her of the islands south of the equator. What South Africa will demand will be the incorporation of German West Africa, which the government in Cape Town regards as an integral portion of the great dominion. With German East Africa it is different. There is no particular desire anywhere in the British Empire to do aught other than pool this with the other islands and possessions of the German Empire which the war has thrown into the Allies' hands. The one exception is, of course, the Kiaochow enclave, which all the Allies, with the exception of Japan, are in agreement should be returned, without question, to China. When it comes to China, however, the Japanese question looms up in all its immensity, an immensity which entitles it to quite separate treatment.

As if these questions were not enough, there is the question of indemnities. It is understood that Mr. Wilson is opposed to indemnities, but the same cannot be said of the allied nations which have borne the full brunt and burden of the war.

Previous to the intervention of the United States in the war, the original Allies maintain, the States had been indemnified for their later expenditure by the enormous payments for material of various sorts made to them in the early years of the war. It is, therefore, a somewhat invidious position for the United States, which is emerging, so to speak, financially untouched, to object to indemnities being received by nations whose resources were poured out like water in the early years in the struggle to make a world free for democracy. If no indemnities are allowed, it is pointed out that the United Kingdom in particular will face the future with terribly depleted resources, whilst the United States will be practically richer than before.

The same argument applies, in a less degree, to France. Therefore a feeling has grown up in allied circles, which must be reckoned with, that if the United States wishes to insist on no indemnities it must, in turn, pool the total cost of the war with the other nations. If

it is not prepared to pool the total cost of the war, then it is stated, without much circumlocution, that the question of indemnities must merely be left to the allied countries which are the principal sufferers. It is quite true that Germany claims that the question of indemnities is barred by the terms of the armistice. But the terms of the armistice are actually capable of almost any interpretation on this question of indemnity. It was agreed, for instance, that the civil population of all the allied countries were to be reimbursed for the losses sustained by the war, and when the question of civil loss comes to be defined, there can be scarcely any limit of definition.

Such are the immediate problems which will come up when the conference meets, and it is because of these, amongst others, that one European statesman describes the question as a terrible one, and another as an occasion to be looked forward to with horror. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lloyd George, it is perfectly safe to say, takes no such dismal view. Mr. Lloyd George's buoyancy and optimism, which carried him through the war, will unquestionably carry him through the Peace Conference. He is, no doubt, perfectly willing to give way wherever he can give way without compromising the safety of the empire he will represent, and the same may be said of M. Clemenceau, with whom, there can be no doubt, he is in perfect agreement. The visit of Mr. Wilson to Paris and to London has brought him into intimate connection with these two statesmen, and enabled him to appreciate their views at first hand, and there can be hardly any better guarantee for the future of the conference than the fact that the more these statesmen have seen of each other the more they have learned to understand and to respect each other. Mr. Wilson quite frankly told M. Clemenceau, as M. Clemenceau has borne witness, that he wishes to place his view before him in order to convert him. But he added, with statesmanlike open-mindedness, he was himself perfectly open to conviction, and it was quite likely that, instead, M. Clemenceau might convert him. Since then Mr. Wilson has been in London, and has met Mr. Lloyd George fresh from a tremendous victory at the polls, won very largely, be it said, on the basis of the punishment of the men in Germany who are responsible for the horrors of the war, and of the payment of indemnities. The conversations between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George were as frank as those between Mr. Wilson and M. Clemenceau, and they have undoubtedly produced a similar desire to reach a mutual accommodation. There is not, indeed, a man in France or the United Kingdom who does not recognize that the future peace of the world depends upon the continued union of the late Allies, and who is not determined that the attempts of German propaganda to cause dissensions shall be frustrated.

Bolshevism in Canada

The statement recently made by Mr. C. H. Cahan, K.C., head of the Canadian Department of Public Safety, in regard to the spread of Bolshevism in Canada, is deserving of the most careful attention. Mr. Cahan quite evidently, in making his statement, does not mean to be, in any sense of the word, an alarmist; but he does mean to offset any tendency on the part of the public to underestimate the seriousness of the position. Mr. Cahan declares, quite roundly, that the Bolshevik and Socialist element in Canada is of a particularly vicious type, and gives it as his opinion that, if it is not dealt with promptly and fearlessly, "it will almost of a certainty lead to trouble which may assume most serious proportions and consequences." The movement has, it appears, spread in all directions. In nearly every industrial center, from Montreal across the prairie provinces into British Columbia, branches of the Social Democratic Party, which is frankly Bolshevik in tendency, have been instituted. The platform of the party is, Mr. Cahan declares, of an ultra-revolutionary character, as is made evident in a steady stream of literature, published in half a dozen languages, which has been issuing, and is still issuing, from the printing establishments of the party in Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg.

Now Bolshevism in Canada is, perhaps, no different from Bolshevism anywhere else. At this date, the world needs no introduction to it, or any explanation as to what it means and what are its fruits. There is, however, in Canada, as everywhere else, one conspicuous feature about Bolshevism to which attention needs to be directed and redirected. Any study of the position in the Dominion shows that wherever Bolshevism is a growing movement it is amongst the alien elements of the community, and the very fact that the great mass of the Bolshevik literature seized by the authorities is printed in various different languages is itself evidence of this contention. In the course of his statement Mr. Cahan declares that he has in his possession the names, compiled through the Canada Registration Board, of no less than 63,784 Russians of sixteen years and over, some 70,000 Austrians, and thousands of Germans, Bulgarians, and members of various Slav nationalities, all of whom are more or less affected by Bolshevik propaganda. It is the same everywhere one turns. In the United States and in Great Britain, Bolshevism, although it may attract other adherents to a limited extent, takes root and thrives mainly amongst the foreign elements.

What the Anglo-Saxon race thinks of Bolshevism was shown, with unmistakable certainty, the other day in Great Britain, in the result of the general election, when every candidate who was suspected of so much as being sympathetic toward Bolshevism was defeated at the polls by an overwhelming majority. Canada, no doubt, like the United States, has a more difficult problem in Bolshevism than has the United Kingdom, because both these countries have, in proportion to their population, a far larger foreign element. The great fact, however, remains true that it is mainly amongst the foreign element that the doctrines thrive, and anything in the nature of a Bolshevik landslide in any of these countries is unthinkable. This consideration is, of course, very far from being an argument for a doctrine of laissez faire in dealing with the matter. It is, indeed, neither an argument for optimism nor one for pessimism, but a simple statement of a fact which should be taken

into account whenever the subject of Bolshevism is considered. It amounts to this, that Bolshevism in Canada, as in the United States and in the United Kingdom, is largely parasitic on the life of the country, and can in no circumstances, as far as can be seen, develop into a really national movement.

Clericalism in Mexico

THERE appears to be a reawakening in Mexico to the necessity of reform which seemed to be very urgent, from the Constitutionalist revolutionary point of view, when General Carranza was carrying on his campaign against the reactionaries in 1913-14-15. The Constitutionalist, in the middle of that campaign, complaining that the clergy had been antagonistic to the revolution and its results, had taken measures to destroy the influence of Roman Catholic churchmen in the political affairs of the Republic. On July 27, 1914, Antonio I. Villareal, as Constitutional Governor and military commander of Nuevo Leon, forbade confession, ordered the expulsion of Jesuits and foreign-born priests, and prohibited the ringing of church bells, except for patriotic celebrations and Constitutional victories.

Other Constitutionalist governors went even farther in their efforts to check, and if possible to stop, what they believed to be an insidious campaign against the revolution by representatives of the Roman Catholic church.

With the movement against clerical interference in Mexican political affairs General Carranza was pronounced in sympathy, and there was no doubt in any quarter that most of the difficulties which he encountered, in the opposition of revolutionaries and brigands, were instigated by clerical influence. He stood pledged to the reform of the clerical element, or its complete extermination, when he became President of the Republic, and it was a part of the announced policy of his Administration to take steps at once looking to an absolute divorce of the church from all public affairs and functions in Mexico.

It is a peculiar fact, nevertheless, that, with the beginning of his change of attitude toward the United States, to which country he owed his final success, and with the beginning of German intrigue south of the Rio Grande, President Carranza's ardor for the correction of clerical abuses perceptibly cooled. During the last two years particularly, until quite recently, not a step was taken by the Mexican Government toward bringing about the clerical reforms which, four or five years ago, he held to be of immediate necessity.

Intimately and strangely related to his manifest desire to get on better terms with the United States, or to win back the confidence of its people which he once enjoyed, is his proposal to the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, within the last few days, that measures concerning the Roman Catholic clergy in the Republic shall now be considered and enacted. Among these is a bill to fix the maximum number of clergymen of the church named participating in religious rites, another requiring that all priests shall be native-born, and a third affecting the nationalization of church property.

President Carranza has himself made an explanation of these peculiar conditions difficult. There is left, for example, the almost inevitable impression of relationship between the beginning of open German propaganda in Mexico and a stay of proceedings against the clerical hand in politics. At all events, simultaneously with the rise of German influence in Mexico came a cessation of the movement looking to the reform of clericalism in the Republic, and simultaneously with the overthrow of German power comes a resumption of that movement.

Perhaps the coincidence can be explained, or explained away. If so, it would seem to an onlooker that a frank and complete elucidation of the matter would be worth while.

Harbors

Nor the least of the great host of minor things which the world has been welcoming back into its daily walk and conversation during the past few weeks, has been the free mention of its harbors. For four years or more, the thousand and one ports of the world, little and great, have been hiding their identity under a cloak of the vaguest generalities. "An Atlantic Port," or "A Pacific Port" was the very limit of identification allowed to the harbors of the whole continent of America; whilst "A British Port," "A French Port," and so on, was the nearest one could get to any harbor in Britain or France. Now, however, the bars are all down, once again, and all the old friends amongst the world's seaports and river estuaries are creeping back into the news. And with them are coming some new friends; for, behind the years of silence, new harbors have been built in many places, or old ones have been remodeled past all recognition. What was, some four years ago, perhaps, a quiet fishing village, with its little wooden jetty running out over the wet sand to meet the low tide, is, today, a busy place of shipping, with a new town stretching out over the cliffs.

New or old, however, the world is glad to welcome the harbors back into a wide place of interest. For it is an interest very wide indeed. There is the man, for instance, who makes a hobby of them, and there is the seafaring man who, just naturally, knows all about harbors; who is full of interesting lore about them; who will tell you all about all the great harbors of the seven seas, sailing easily from one to another as he leans, maybe, against the capstan splicing a rope. He will tell you how the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, surrounded by high mountains, sheltered from every wind that blows, with its great length of fifteen miles and its width from two to seven, its narrow entrance, scarce a mile in width, guarded on each side by bold headlands, is one of the largest natural harbors in the world. He may tell you that Milford Haven, in Wales, for ease of entrance and shelter is unequalled. He may dilate on the virtues or defects of the Firth of Forth, the mouths of the Thames, the Seine, or the Potomac, and he may recount the wonders of Table Bay, Colombo, and Singapore. You will be grateful and interested; but it is, after all, a question whether, for the average man who loves

the sea and all that pertains thereto, the word "harbor" does not inevitably conjure up some special harbor, of no importance, maybe, but every stone and wooden pile of which he knows by heart.

Oh! dream of joy! is this indeed
The lighthouse top I see?
Is this the hill? Is this the 'kirk'?
Is this mine own cuntry?

So does the picture present itself, no doubt, to many. At the mention of the word harbor, when he gives thought to it, many a man is away, at once, on an excursion.

Without more ado, he is walking along the old stone pier, noting how unchanged things are; how the first capstan is still his old weather-worn friend of wood, clamped with iron; and he remembers how it was seldom used save when the tide was very high and the winds very contrary. He notes how the others, maybe, have been painted anew in their dull gunboat gray, but are still the same, with every dent and mark of wear and tear as he remembers it; how the flying fish on the top of the flagpole still tells the way of the wind, and how the little lighthouse at the harbor mouth still looks out to sea, waiting for sundown. The fishing boats are tied up side by side along the jetty; the brown nets hang down from the mastheads, and the green water gurgles in and out amongst the piles and the seaweed just as it always did. There are many harbors in the world, but for many people there is just one which stands out inevitably as "the harbor."

Notes and Comments

How little one realizes, until something comes up as a reminder, that here and there, for centuries, exceptional women have been working at employments which the average man or woman has thought of as exclusively masculine. When, for example, it is said of a new celebrity in music that Mlle. Lili Boulanger is "the greatest woman composer the world has yet produced," very few patrons of music guess that there have been so many women composers already that to assign such pre-eminence to any one of them is a trifle rash. More than two centuries ago, says a New York critic, a woman composed an opera, and since then women have written into the historic record, if not into enduring fame, upwards of 200 musical compositions in the larger dramatic and epic forms, to say nothing of a much greater number of orchestral and chamber compositions. Two women, within the last century, produced at least a dozen operas each; and the list of women composers could be extended to an impressive length. So far, however, none of them have attained the pre-eminence won by a few men; and only when that comes to pass, perhaps, can an individual be singled out as the "greatest woman composer."

It is a pity that the secretary of the American Forestry Association, who is taking 50,000 Douglas fir-tree seeds to France, cannot bring back an equal number of seedling fruit trees, such as French growers formerly supplied to the nurserymen of the United States. For many years it has been cheaper for Americans to import these tiny trees than to raise them. Now that the business has largely been destroyed, higher prices are predicted for nursery stock, but in this as in other instances, growers in America are being forced to develop their own resources, which may not prove a matter for regret in the long run.

WHILE the economic pressure of war time was materially reducing the number of newspapers that had been in more or less precarious existence throughout the United States, the exigencies were also bringing into being a considerable number of newspapers that made no effort to attain any but a limited circulation. The general public rarely heard of The Hun Hammer, The Bethlehem Booster, Full Speed Ahead, The Hog Island News, Going Some, Heave Together, and various other newspapers that originated in the shipyards to speed war work, and will now, in some cases, probably continue. Taken altogether, these papers have made a place for themselves irrespective of the conditions that gave them their first impulse. They keep the different yards in touch, tend to bring employers and employees together, and are looked for by the men. In the time immediately coming they have an opportunity to exert real influence in bringing about the honest cooperation that could and should do so much to simplify and humanize labor conditions.

THERE is some encouragement in the assertion, by Maximilian Harden, that Germany appreciates now the fact that she has suffered a military defeat, but it would be even more interesting to learn from Hehr Harden, or from some other person duly qualified to speak on the subject, what Germany thought had happened up to the time of her awakening to this appreciation.

ENOUGH water power is wasted in the state of New Hampshire each year to supply energy equaling the million tons of coal used to keep the wheels of industry turning. That, at least, is the substance of a report just issued by a commission which has been studying the matter for months. This is not a question for a single state, however, for some of the streams which serve New Hampshire are equally useful to Maine and Vermont. Much of the water then flows into Massachusetts, and even after her manufacturers were through with it there would be sufficient to operate most of Connecticut's mills. Industrial machinery is waiting for this cheap and efficient power. The difficulty comes in speeding up the legislative machinery.

THE chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives, Claude Kitchin, explains that he is in favor of a bone-dry law for the District of Columbia, but that he objects to having such a law tacked on as a rider to the Revenue Bill. Well, this objection is not nearly so serious as the probability that if the bone-dry provision is not tacked on as a rider to the Revenue Bill it will not be tacked on to any other measure in the present session, and Mr. Kitchin, surely, would not like to have the flow of liquor from Baltimore into Washington continued indefinitely.